

# BATAAN

REMEMBER THE PHILIPPINES

VOL. I . . . NO. 8

NOVEMBER, 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*In This Issue—*

*Philippine Commonwealth Number*

**EXCLUSIVE**

## **United Nations Congratulate Commonwealth on Eighth Year**

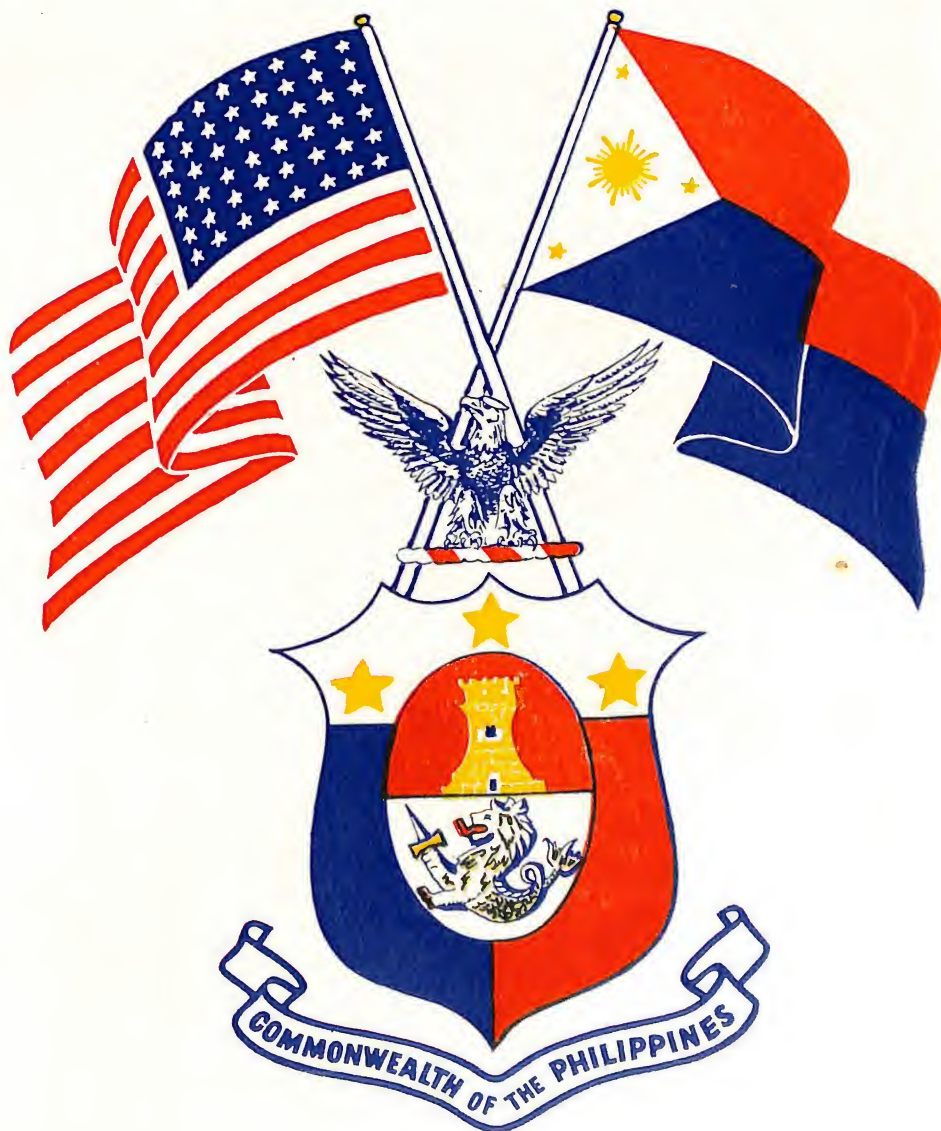
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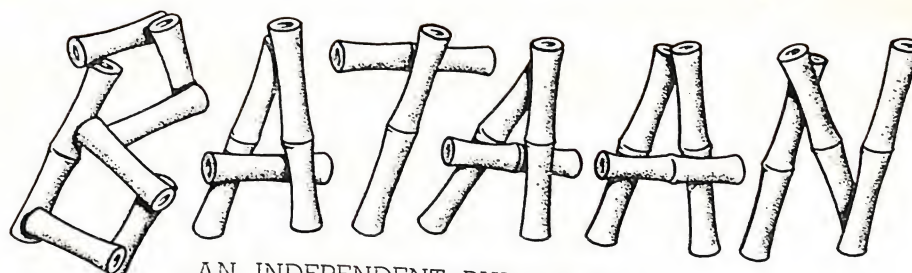


**FOR VICTORY**



*Twenty-five cents a copy*

VOLUME I  
NUMBER 8



NOVEMBER  
1943

AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE NEWSMAGAZINE

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### *Front Cover*

\* The coat of arms recognizes the Philippines' three cultures: the native, represented by the stars; the Spanish, by the castle of Castile and a sea lion of Aragon; and the American, by the watchful eagle. The colors have the same significance as those of the flag.

BATAAN is an independent newsmagazine of Filipino-American and United Nations affairs. Its goal is to increase understanding between the peoples of these two countries and other United Nations.

To do this, it will report, interpret and appraise the news to stimulate discussion and thereby gain full understanding.

The editors of BATAAN believe that now, more than ever before, winning the future for democratic culture requires plain, clear and intelligent discussion on all subjects, including Pacific and Filipino-American problems, which this publication emphasizes.

### *Next Month*

On the eve of the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, BATAAN will publish its special number dedicated to the Filipinos in the Armed Forces. The issue will contain special articles and messages from America's top military and naval leaders.

### *This Month*

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## OUR READERS WRITE

THE EDITORS WELCOME  
COMMENTS FROM THE READERS

"It was kind of you to send us a copy of the August edition of BATAAN, and we have read the article on the post-war position of the Philippines with considerable interest. With every good wish for the success of your magazine."

THE EDITORS  
*The Reader's Digest*

\* \* \*

"Your special issue of President Quezon's anniversary number is very interesting and objective. I am passing the copy around to the Filipino soldiers in Camp Kohler, and all enjoy reading. It is a good and informative publication. The news stories and articles are alive with facts. They are timely, concise and clear to the point."

JULIUS B. RUIZ  
*Camp Kohler, California*

\* \* \*

"I received copies of BATAAN and am more than delighted over them. Have read them both from cover to cover, and they have truly been a comfort and inspiration to me, as I am sure they must be to every parent who has a son interned, as mine is, in the Philippines. I am recommending your splendid magazine to every one I meet who I think might be interested in our prisoners of war, both Americans and Filipinos."

MRS. IDA L. HAMBLIN  
*Mesa, Arizona*

\* \* \*

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to inform you that, at our last meeting, you have been elected as an Honorary Member in the American Bataan Clan. I am herewith enclosing our song, together with your Honorary Membership Certificate. In this connection, we wish you to know how much we appreciate your magazine, BATAAN, and feel we learn a great deal of interest of the Philippines and its people through your splendid publication."

CATHERINE M. MCARTHUR  
*American Bataan Clan  
Villa Park, Illinois*

\* \* \*

"A fellow student here at Northwestern University subscribes to your informative newsmagazine, BATAAN. I became very much interested in the two copies and I wish to make a comprehensive study of the publication. As a student in the Medill School of Journalism, my professor suggested that you would be kind enough to send me back copies of BATAAN so that I would have enough material for my study of your publication. I assure you that the journalism library will benefit by a new magazine in its files, after I have completed my projected study of it."

MARJORIE GUTERMAN  
*Chicago, Illinois*

New Far Eastern Mail  
Regulations Issued

A cable received from the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, late in August, transmitted new mail regulations by the Japanese government for prisoners of war held by Japan, to take effect "after the present communication has been received."

The most specific regulation now advised is that letters must not be more than 25 words in length. The request made previously that letters be typewritten or printed is now established as a regulation, with the printing to be "in capital letters clearly legible." Letters not complying with these regulations, or those which are not correctly addressed, it is stated, will not be forwarded by the Japanese military authorities. An endeavor will be made to have the Japanese government liberalize this ruling, but it should be observed pending further instructions.

The cable also stresses that "letters to prisoners of war must contain only personal or family news, and that they must positively not contain any military or political information or opinions."

Mail to civilian internees held in Japan or "overseas Japanese territories" is not restricted to 25 words in length, and it is not explicitly required that such mail be typewritten or written in capital letters.

"We compile a quarterly list of new periodicals for our "Bulletin of Bibliography" which is mailed to public and college libraries in the United States and England. We understand that you are publishing a new periodical, BATAAN, and we respectfully request a sample copy that the title may be included in our next list."

MARY E. BATES, Editor  
*Bulletin of Bibliography  
Boston, Mass.*

"Many of us here have been searching for a medium of news dealing particularly with the Japanese phase of our war. BATAAN furnished it admirably. It provides a step toward adjusting our prisoners there, and the subjected Filipinos, to life after their release."

MRS. R. B. WILLIAMS  
*Fargo, North Dakota*

\* \* \*

"I am a subscriber to your wonderful magazine, BATAAN, and I enjoy it so much. I have a son in the Philippines (Prison Camp No. 1), and of course I am interested in anything about the Philippines."

M. H. HURT  
*Tuskegee, Alabama*

\* \* \*

"The October issue is very good. I enjoyed reading the report of General George C. Marshall. I hope that, in the future issues of your publication, we can enlarge its pages for domestic news about the Filipinos in the United States and their wartime activities."

JOSE B. TOTAN  
*Chicago, Illinois*

\* \* \*

"Today we received a copy of your wonderful publication, BATAAN. We have reviewed it carefully and found it to be immensely interesting and informative. The employees of this corporation are publishing the *Victory News Letter* which is being mailed to the boys "over there" free. You are at liberty to use anything you find of interest in the *News Letter*."

G. L. CAMPBELL, Vice-President  
*Akerite Chemical Works  
Chicago, Illinois*

AVENGE  
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# President Quezon Backs U. S. Resolution Giving Filipinos Complete Freedom Now

**Commonwealth leader outlines history of American-Filipino relations. Says immense majority of people continue to keep faith with U. S. Lauds proposal for establishment of joint commission.**

Philippine President Quezon, in a statement to the United States Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, pleaded strongly and earnestly for the speedy approval of the Senate resolution to bring immediate independence to the Philippines. Due to illness, the President's statement was read by Major General B. J. Valdes, one of his cabinet officers.

"I approve this Joint Resolution, word by word, and I hope that it will be adopted exactly as it is written. All the officials of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are in full accord with me," the statement began.

"Mr. Chairman, I have been deeply concerned over the effect upon a portion of my people of the pseudo-independence that Japan will grant the Philippines. This offer of independence is coupled with deceitful propaganda to the effect that America and Great Britain are beaten beyond recovery and that this war is being fought to free the Oriental peoples from Anglo-American 'domination.'"

## MOST WILL KEEP FAITH

"That the immense majority of the Filipino people will continue to keep faith with America, I have not the slightest doubt. But we must make sure that not even a handful of Filipinos will be deceived, cajoled or frightened into siding with Japan when we return to expel the Japanese and liberate the Philippines; for that would be the greatest tragedy in the history of my people. I would not want to live to see it. The prompt approval of this Joint Resolution will prevent such a tragedy, I am sure.

"America and the world know what the Filipino people, their Government and their Army, have done in defense of the American flag and of their own freedom. I need not dwell on the Filipino battle record. It is written in blood—American and Filipino blood—on Bataan and Corregidor, in Luzon and Visayas and Mindanao, and throughout the Philippines.

## FOUGHT BECAUSE TREATED FAIRLY

"But I do wish to emphasize this: There was only one reason why the



*Maj. Gen. B. J. Valdes*

Filipino people, of their own free will and initiative, fought side by side with the United States—only one reason why more than twenty thousand of my countrymen gave up their lives on the battlefields—only one reason why many more are fighting and dying this very day in the towns and plains and mountains and jungles of the Philippines. That reason is because you, America, have treated us justly, because you have helped us to become a self-governing nation, and had already set the date when the Philippine Republic would be established. You won our eternal gratitude and affection. And, in the fateful hour when your flag was assailed and our country was attacked,

our deeds spoke better than our words," the President's statement continued.

"Long before the Japanese attack, as I saw the war clouds gathering in the sky, I called the Philippine National Assembly to a special session. I asked it to authorize me to place at the disposal of the United States, in case of war, all the men and material resources of our country. This is our duty, I said, not only because by law we owe loyalty to America, but primarily because she has been just and even generous with us. She has given us the opportunity to fulfil our destiny, and has helped us to become an independent and self-governing nation.

## TOLD FDR OF DETERMINATION

"The National Assembly, by unanimous vote, enacted sweeping legislation authorizing me to do everything necessary to make our manpower and resources available to the United States. Thereupon I telegraphed the President, reassuring him of the grim resolve of the Filipino people to stand by the side of the United States, in case of war, to the bitter end.

"Seven days before the Japanese bombs fell on Manila, I addressed a mass meeting of all the faculties and students of all the universities in Manila, on the campus of the University of the Philippines, a government institution. I said: 'As it looks to me, there is a very serious and imminent threat against our peace and safety. At any time, war may break out between Japan and the United States, and, of course, we shall be the first victims. The first news about the war may be the falling of bombs on this very spot where we stand. I still pray that, by God's mercy, we may be spared the horrors of war, but if such a terrible conflict may not be averted, we shall have the opportunity to fight by the side of America, and to risk everything in defense of her flag and

... continued on page 22



## Is A Puppet Republic Free?

Today the Philippine Islands are ruled by the Japanese. They are controlled by the sly, scheming enemies of freedom. Through force, they were able to kill many of the American and Filipino defenders of the Islands. Through force, they kept additional soldiers coming to the defense of the Islands. Force kept the needed food and supplies from reaching their destination.

Force characterizes the Japs' conquest of the Islands. It takes many troops to keep the Islands. In fact, the chief Jap thug, Tojo, once reported that his troops were engaged in full military operations with guerrillas in the hills.

It is hard to maintain things by force. But gangsters, whether they are of the former Chicago, the Nazi, or the Jap variety, try to keep their control in what appears to be an entirely respectable, appropriate and fair manner.

The Japs have taken this step in respect to the Philippines. They have established a Japanese-controlled Philippine Republic. Then, a Jap-controlled election took place, which selected Japanese-dominated Jose Laurel as president.

Laurel was a justice of the Philippine Commonwealth Supreme Court. Why he chose to serve as the tool of the Japanese, which is what he is, we may never know. But it is worth examining the possibilities.

When Laurel was put in office, he made a plea that the United States should not make it difficult for his administration. No free nation sent him congratulations—only Germany, other puppet administrations in the Far East, and Axis-unofficial partner Spain, had greetings for him.

President Roosevelt's message said in substance that a puppet is still a puppet and that the United States was never in favor of puppets—even a Filipino puppet, much as Americans like their Filipino brothers.

### Nations United

This issue of BATAAN is dedicated to the Philippine Commonwealth and the United Nations. Eight years ago the Commonwealth was established. That same government signed the Atlantic Charter and became one of the United Nations.

November 15, 1935, was important in Philippine history, in American history, and in world history, because it was the culmination of a new experiment in world affairs. The United States, since the occupation of the Islands in 1898, had begun to train Filipinos in their duties of government which would be entrusted to them.

The transfer of duties began in 1916 and has steadily increased since until 1935, when all duties were turned over to the Islanders and they elected their own president. The Republic was soon to be established, when the Japanese invaded the Islands.

This intrusion of the Japs into the affairs of Filipinos brought the Commonwealth into that group of governments, the United Nations, envisioned by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Last year, at simple ceremonies in the White House, President Quezon added the name of his country to the ever-growing impressive list of nations that will fight aggression and that favor free-

The threat of death may have made Laurel agree to be the one who would carry out the orders of the Jap generals in the Islands. The orders of the generals are outlined in Tokyo by Premier Tojo. Thus, Puppet Laurel becomes an executive assistant to the man hated by every American and every Filipino.

Death is a better state than being the living servant of evil.

If it was not this that made Laurel the Charlie McCarthy of the Japs, it may have been a desire for personal glory. It is highly possible that Laurel wanted his name to go down in history as the leader of the great nation of Filipinos. It will, but as a traitor—if that was his motive.

Or Laurel may have thought that less harm would come to the Islands if he was the one who was to carry out the orders of the conqueror. If he did, then he cannot be accused of treachery. He is guilty only of stupidity.

Laurel has only to look to France to see how collaboration with beasts—Jap or German variety—works. It was the legal government of France that chose to give up and let the iron heel run over the once glorious France. Even when their true government did, the freedom-loving people of France did not give up. They assassinated Nazis, helped British and American airmen escape, derailed trains, and blew up factories.

Filipinos love freedom. They love America and their own leaders who came to America to help wage war against the enemy and free the Philippines. Laurel is not a legally elected leader of the Philippine people. The legally elected leader of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon, is in Washington.

We advise Laurel to watch for assassinations, sabotage and anything else which will hinder his cooperation with Japanese. In the history of the world, helping an enemy who wants to deprive a nation of its freedom has never met with approval. Laurel's actions will not either.

dom of speech and religion, and strive for freedom from fear and want.

The Philippines as one of the United Nations has pledged itself to work to make this world a better place to live in. By signing the Atlantic Charter, it has called the world to witness that Filipinos want to speak freely, to worship God, to be able to sleep peacefully knowing that they are free men, and to know that they will have enough to eat to assure their being useful to the world in which they live. And Filipinos, like citizens of the other United Nations, want to know others living in the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God will enjoy these Four Freedoms, too.

# Congress Passes Resolution Keeping Quezon And Osmena In Office For Duration

**President and Vice President to remain in charge until successors have been elected and qualified by terms of constitution after victory is won.**

Steps to continue the present elected heads of the exiled Philippine Government in office until the Japanese have been driven out of their homeland were passed by Congress, with White House approval.

The action was instituted to resolve a dilemma presented by a constitutional provision under which Manuel L. Quezon, Commonwealth President, would be obliged to retire from office on November 15.

Since Japanese occupation of the islands make it impossible for the Filipinos to install Quezon's successor according to their own law and constitution, the Government of the United States, in the role of protector, is disposed to keep President Quezon and his Vice-President, Sergio Osmena, on the job for the duration of the emergency.

## EXILES IN WASHINGTON

President Quezon, Vice-President Osmena and members of their War Cabinet have been in residence in Washington since the Japanese occupation. They came here at the request of President Roosevelt.

Legislation to maintain the governmental *status quo* until Jap rule of the Philippines is broken was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House by Senator Tydings (D., Md.) and Representative Bell (D., Mo.), chairmen of the Senate and House Insular Affairs committees, respectively.

The identical resolutions set forth in a preamble that the welfare of both the United States and the Philippine Islands "requires" the continuance in office of the present elected government "until the enemy is driven from the land he has seized and until the Filipino people can reconstitute their government as they desire."

## TO REMAIN ON JOB

To that end it is proposed that:

"Notwithstanding the provision of Section 5, Article 7, of the Amended Constitution of the Philippines, the present President and Vice-President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall continue in their respective offices until the President of the United States proclaims that their successors have been duly elected and qualified in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines."

ulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

## PHILIPPINE ACT CITED

The Senator also supplied citations from the Philippine Act of Independence of 1934 and from decisions of the Supreme Court, showing that this country has retained sovereignty over the Philippines until 1946, the year when the Commonwealth is to come into full independence.

In this connection it will be recalled that resolutions now are pending to grant independence to the islands as

... continued on page 26



*President Quezon*

*Vice President Osmena*

## Former Teacher In Philippines Calls Islands Vital Part of Fight For Freedom

**Bertha Charles, in shortwave broadcast, urges many friends and expupils to continue their faith in America.**

Miss Bertha D. Charles, teacher in the Philippines for 35 years, in a recent shortwave broadcast urged her many Filipino friends to continue to maintain faith in America.

"Our voices may sound too far away from you now. You may even come to think that with the presence of the enemy at your door we shall not be able to go ahead with what we started to accomplish. But the desire to live in a truly free atmosphere knows not the limits of time or distance," Miss Charles said.

"I am looking forward to the time when we can continue our work together. My long and happy life there among you made me feel that I am one of you and that your country is my home. And some day I am sure we shall be reunited."

### ISLANDS SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

"Little did I think when I arrived in the Philippines 35 years ago that your country would become one of the hallowed grounds in this worldwide struggle for man's freedom," she added.

Miss Charles returned to the U. S. in 1940 for a visit, planning to go back and continue her work there.

In 1909 she took her first post as high-school teacher in Orani, Bataan, where her brother was principal of the school. Gabriel Manalac, Under Secretary of Public Instruction in the Philippine Commonwealth before the war, was an associate teacher in Orani. Among her pupils was Eulogio Rodriguez, later to become Director of the Philippine National Library.

As dean of Hugh Wilson Hall, well-known women's dormitory, for 22 years, Miss Charles was well known and loved for her interest in educating Filipinos. Later she took charge of Cosmopolitan Hall and taught at Bordner School in Manila.

### SOMETHING BIGGER WILL COME

"While the battle of Bataan was being waged, and the principles upon which we based our friendship were being tested, somehow I felt that even if that battle would be lost, the greater victory would come to you," she broadcast to her many friends in the Philippines. "Something came out of your

hunger and thirst there—and above all out of your very death in Bataan—something bigger, indeed, than the mere physical form of dying. Out of your sacrifice, your patriotism was born anew, from your rendezvous with your enemy's bayonets and the enemy's prison bars you learned more surely the meaning of freedom.

"Japan will not be able to destroy the things we have built together, the numerous long bridges of good will we were able to span across many a troubled water. The enemy cannot so soon obliterate in your minds the memory of classrooms and free thought."



### Natives' Interests Guarded

President Quezon assured his countrymen in the United States that their interests will be safeguarded by him in connection with the Philippine independence joint resolution pending in Congress.

President Quezon's message, in full states:

"In reference to the Independence Joint Resolution now pending Congress, I desire to assure the Filipinos in the United States that as long as I live and I am President of the Philippines, the interests of the Filipinos in the Philippines, in the United States or wherever they may be, will be safeguarded by me as far as I can do it. I have, therefore, taken into consideration the future of the Filipinos residing in the United States and have deemed it essential in justice to them, and in recognition of the loyalty shown to America by our Government and our people in the Philippines, that they be given the right to become citizens of the United States. I am taking steps to this effect."

## President Chiang Kai-Shek Pays Tribute To Filipinos

President Chiang Kai-shek told President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines that in their resistance against the Japanese the Chinese have found "an unfailing source of encouragement in the fight your countrymen are still carrying on against the invaders."

Chiang Kai-shek's tribute to the Filipinos was embodied in a message thanking President Quezon for his greetings on the anniversary of the Republic of China.

Full text of President Chiang's message, made public recently by the Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations, follows:

"My warm thanks for the message of congratulations you sent me on the occasion of our National Day. In our resistance to Japanese aggression, we have found an unfailing source of encouragement in the fight your countrymen are still carrying on against the invaders. The sacrifices we share together will undoubtedly enhance the traditional friendship between our two countries and lay an unshakable foundation for future cooperation, without which peace in the Pacific would be but an empty dream. I take this opportunity to renew to you my fervent wishes for the early liberation of your country."



### Quezon Praises Mexicans

President Quezon of the Philippines, in a message to the people of Mexico on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Second Pan-American Conference convened in Mexico City, named Franklin D. Roosevelt as "the one man in America today who has given life and meaning to the Good Neighbor Policy."

President Roosevelt "is the same dynamic leader and far-seeing statesman to whom we in the Philippines owe our charter of liberty," President Quezon added.

President Quezon's message to the Mexican people was read by his aide-de-camp, Col. Manuel Nieto, before the "Club de las Americas," which staged a "Mexican Night" program to mark the historic Pan-American occasion. President Quezon's message was in Spanish.

# Philippine Vice President Osmena Explains Action In A Message To Filipinos

These are not normal times, he says, and consents to allow President Quezon to continue in office for the duration of the present war.

Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, in a message to all Filipinos in the Philippines and abroad, gave his reasons for initiating the move that led to the enactment of a Congressional resolution to keep President Manuel L. Quezon in office for the duration of the war.

Mr. Osmena, who would have succeeded President Quezon on November 15, said that he relinquished his right because the interests of the United States and the Philippines in the war could be best served by keeping President Quezon in office.

Full text of Mr. Osmena's message follows:

"My Countrymen:—A joint resolution was passed by Congress continuing President Quezon in office for the duration of the war. Under this resolution, which has been approved by the President of the United States, my right to succeed to the presidency on November 15, 1943, has been postponed until constitutional processes shall have been restored in the Philippines.

## REQUESTED CONGRESS' ACTION

"Congress acted on this matter upon request of the Philippine Government in exile and this action of the Philippine Government was taken on my own initiative. I owe it to my people who gave me their confidence in the last elections to state the reasons for my action.

"If we were in normal times, my duty would be clear and simple: I would have to assume the presidency on the 15th of this month as a matter of right. But these are not normal times. Our country not only is at war, but also is occupied by the enemy.

"Under these circumstances, our principal concern and primary consideration is to win the war, liberate our people from the invaders, and establish the independence of our country. The question naturally arises: What is the best thing to do in order to help accomplish these aims?

## QUEZON'S LOT TO LEAD

"It is unnecessary for me to remind you that President Quezon was the head of our government at the time



*Sergio Osmena*

of the outbreak of the war and that it was his lot to lead our people by the side of the United States. Faithfully and courageously, he has complied with his duty, even with his health greatly impaired. His voice continues to encourage our people to resist the enemy and to keep faith with the United States. It was he who signed for us the Declaration of the United Nations. Due to his efforts, the Philippines has been given a seat in the Pacific War Council.

"Moreover, those responsible for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States have expressed to me their concern over the possible effect of the change of leadership at this time. They said that the enemy would take advantage of President Quezon's retirement from active leadership by telling the Filipinos that President Quezon had withdrawn from the fight and that he was no longer interested

in this war. They added that the morale of the Filipinos still fighting the enemy in the mountains of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and receiving inspiration from him might weaken if President Quezon retired. Furthermore, they told me that in their opinion, based on recent information from the front, the unity of our people in general would be better maintained and secured with the retention of President Quezon in office, since that would mean that both of us would continue working together.

## SUCCESSION NOT DOMESTIC MATTER

"The presidential succession, therefore, ceased to be a domestic matter involving only our own interests and desires. Related, as it was, to the war, it became a matter that concerned not ourselves alone but also the United States.

"With the redemption of our country uppermost in my mind and with the conviction that this objective cannot be achieved without the full support, much less without the leadership, of the United States, I prepared the letter which the Philippine Government approved and sent to Congress. In that letter, the matter of the presidential succession was placed before Congress with the request that they review the whole situation and take such action as in their wisdom will best serve the interest of the Filipino people, their constitutional government and the government of the United States during this emergency.

## MOVE SAFEGUARDS INTERESTS

"Congress, after thorough consideration, passed the joint resolution providing for the continuance in office of President Quezon for the duration of the war. This resolution expresses the considered judgment of the American people. I accept it without reserve and I urge every Filipino, whether in the homeland, in continental United States, in Hawaii, or anywhere else, to

... continued on page 26



*With Greetings and Best Wishes*

*of a Friend of*

B A T A A N



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# Bataan Writer Reveals Off-Record Interview With Jap Who Urged Union of Orientals

Reporter convinced that only confidence not worth keeping is Jap's confidence. Attitude of man who represented Nipponese in Manila as Consul is good example of what nation is up against.

By J. C. DIONISIO

BATAAN Pacific Coast Correspondent

This is an interview that was never published.

A version appeared in the *Philippines Free Press* for July 23, 1935, headlined: "A Believer in 50-50 . . . Kiyoshi Uchiyama. Who Will Be Japan's New Consul General In the Philippines, Is Not 'Diplomatique.' But He Likes His Jokes."

Newspapermen do not violate confidences. I have never revealed this off-the-record conversation with Uchiyama and would not have done so now had Uchiyama not been a Jap, and had not Pearl Harbor convinced me, as it did the whole civilized world, that one is making a sucker of himself to keep a Jap's confidence.

In May, 1935, I interviewed Consul Uchiyama at the Japanese Consulate in Seattle, as a correspondent for the *FREE PRESS*. At that time, its managing editor was Fritz Marquardt, author of the interesting and informative book, "Before Bataan and After," and at present on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Sun*. A brief UP dispatch from Manila, published in the *Seattle Times*, which stated that Uchiyama was to take the place of Atsushi Kimura as Japan's consul general in the Philippines, was the reason for the interview.

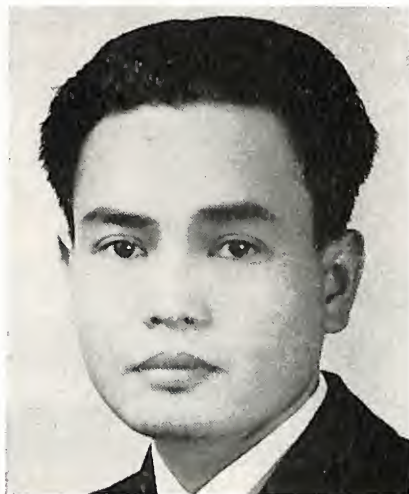
## HAD POLITE MANNERS

A short, mustached, bespectacled, wise-cracking native of Yokohama, Uchiyama had a disarming smile and pleasing, polite manners. He gave me the impression that he regarded the interview with some importance, for when his secretary ushered me in, Uchiyama told the functionary that he was not to be disturbed. It was, therefore, perhaps pardonable for me to tell him as I did that I represented the leading weekly magazine in the Philippines. He smiled and offered me a cigar.

Uchiyama was correctly diplomatic in his language. To all my questions dealing with the political situation in the Far East, and especially with regards to the Philippines and Japan,

Uchiyama shook his head politely, but, laughing, expressed the hope "to see you in Manila when you go home so that I might be able to give you the sensational statements I know you want." Then he gave me a prepared statement which said, among other things, that he opened the Japanese consulate (later made into a legation) in Havana, Cuba, and was its Charge d'Affairs for eight months.

I wasn't getting anywhere. Uchiyama knew that there were burning questions I wanted to discuss with him: the so-called Japanese Asiatic Monroe doctrine, the "China Incident" and what it might portend to the other countries of East Asia, most particularly, of course, to the Philippines.



J. C. Dionisio

## WON'T ANSWER ON FREEDOM

I said: "Mr. Uchiyama, is Japan in sympathy with the independence aspirations of the Philippines?"

I tried again. "Japan has millions of pesos invested in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, Japanese interests control the hemp industry in Davao. Don't you think it was quite reckless for the Japanese capitalists to invest huge amounts of money in a country where the political situation is uncertain?"

Uchiyama laughed. "How about golf courses?" he asked. "Can I play golf in Manila? In Seattle there are *public* (he underlined the word public) golf courses on which Japanese are not allowed to play." The smile had faded from his lips.

## JAPAN WANTED PEACE

"Japan," I pursued, after informing him that he could play golf in Manila, "avowedly wants to preserve peace in the Orient. This may seem paradoxical, but in the light of past events, does that mean that Japan would go to war to preserve peace therein?"

Uchiyama took off his glasses and wiped them, but said nothing.

I determined to make this my last question. "Mr. Uchiyama," I said, "isn't this the core of Japanese policy in the Orient: that she must, even if she has to use force, unite all the countries therein under her banner? Doesn't she regard this as her 'Manifest Destiny'?"

It was then that Uchiyama loosened up a bit. He spread out his hands.

## USED COMMON RACE APPEAL

"Look at those hands," he said. "Now look at yours. Aren't they of the same color? Isn't it quite natural that people of the same color or race should be—intimate? I ask you—Do

. . . continued on page 24

# THE FILIPINO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

extends its greetings and best wishes to  
BATAAN for its Special Commonwealth

Number in commemoration of the  
Eighth Anniversary of the  
Establishment of the

## PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH



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Photo of General Douglas MacArthur and Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, taken in Manila before the hostilities.

## Quezon Hails General MacArthur As "Man of Faith" At Ceremonies

Bust of Allied Commander-in-Chief in Southwest Pacific presented to University of Tennessee. Speech of Philippine President read by General Valdes.

At the presentation of a bust of General MacArthur to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, President Quezon called the commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific "the man of faith."

"General MacArthur is the one man today who stands like a towering wall between the Japanese and total victory in the Southwest Pacific," said President Quezon. "He is standing in their way and blocking them, exactly as he stood in their way and played havoc with their time-table in the Philippines. He has won spectacular victories, one after another, with the limited means at his command. But there is only one victory that Douglas MacArthur, the man of faith, wants to achieve. He wants to redeem his pledge made upon his arrival in Australia from the Philippines more than one year ago: 'I broke through and I shall return.'"

"For to him Bataan is more than a symbol. Bataan is a fact—as large as life, as bitter as death. Bataan is a grim story of brave men fighting against terrible odds, of men who believed fiercely in the cause for which they were fighting, and in that faith were not afraid to die. Bataan is the story of men who gave of themselves in the fullest measure, and Douglas MacArthur is not forgetting them."

President Quezon's address was read by Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, veteran of Bataan and Corregidor, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense in President Quezon's War Cabinet.

Representing the Philippines at the MacArthur bust presentation ceremonies, besides General Valdes, were Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, wife of the President of the Philippines; Miss Zeneida Quezon, daughter of the President; and Lt. Antonio Madrigal, aide to the President. With the Philippine party was Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of the brother of General MacArthur.

"Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die for their country."—General MacArthur.

## Pearson Praises Quezon

Writing in the Washington Merry-Go-Round which is printed in more than 600 American newspapers, Columnist Drew Pearson pays high tribute to President Quezon of the Philippines.

Pearson says:

"It's bad news for the Japs that President Quezon of the Philippines is back in Washington. They knew—though it was not generally realized in Washington—that Quezon had suffered a relapse of his old illness, tuberculosis, which has plagued him off and on for twenty years.

"Quezon was a well man at the time of Pearl Harbor. But confinement in the dampness of Corregidor, during the Jap attack, brought the illness back again. That was one reason MacArthur urged him to return to the United States in a submarine. When he came to Washington, Quezon was advised to take things easy. Instead he rushed into the official activities of Philippine Commonwealth affairs, not sparing himself.

His physicians advised him not to remain in Washington during the summer of 1942, nor last winter. But he remained nevertheless. Result was that last spring he suffered a further relapse.

"Specialists were summoned, and Quezon was given the stern advice that he would have to get out of the humid climate of Washington immediately if he wanted to live. Yielding to pressure, he went to Saranac, N. Y., and submitted himself to a rigid discipline during most of the past summer.

"Quezon led the life of an invalid, sitting in the sunshine in a wheel chair, listening to the radio, or to his nurses as they read to him. Result of this regime was that the tuberculosis was arrested and Quezon gained 12 pounds.

"When the Japs heard of his relapse, they were ready to say to the people of the Philippines, where Quezon is still highly popular, 'Look, this is the skeleton you pin your hopes to.'

"But today, Quezon is back on his feet and back at his desk, still hoping to realize his one great ambition, to see United States and Philippine forces march into Manila."

"In the Sea of Intellectual Progress there's room for every sail."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

# United Nations Salute Philippine Co



**Lord Halifax**  
British Ambassador

I am happy to send a message of goodwill to BATAAN, whose November issue, dedicated to the United Nations, appears on the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth.

As the drama of war moves to its climax, we of the United Nations may begin to look beyond the bloodshed and suffering of these times to the day when the forces of the Axis, east and west, will be driven from

lands they won by treachery and hold by violence.

It is by unity that we shall win on that day; and this same unity is our best, indeed our only, hope of dealing successfully with the grave problems which will arise as soon as the war is ended. United for the liberation of the peoples, the Nations must remain united for the tasks of peace.

**LORD HALIFAX**  
British Ambassador



The New Zealand Government welcomed the foundation of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935 as an important step in the development of the Pacific. It was, therefore, with the greatest indignation that New Zealand learned in these dark days of December, 1941, of the invasion of the Philippine Islands by the Japanese. We in the South Pacific who

have in this war, as in the last, sent our men overseas to fight, watched with mounting admiration the gallant struggle which the Philippine people made in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and we are proud that in this hour of the world's history we are fighting side by side with such gallant people as those of the Philippine Commonwealth.



**Walter Nash**  
Minister of New Zealand

**WALTER NASH**  
Minister of New Zealand



President Manuel L. Quezon and his War Cabinet department heads the negotiations leading to President R advance the date of Philippine independence previously Romulo, Secretary of the Department of Information a Lt. Col. Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Vice-P to the President; President Quezon; Resident Commissi Chief of Staff and Secretary of National Defense;

When war in the Pacific broke out there must have been who could have foreseen the rapid, and for a time, apparently

From December 7 and the succeeding days, when Japan at sula, and in the Commonwealth of the Philippines, until Septembe of success.

During that period the aggressor had engulfed an enormous Oceanic empire which included Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, and many British and American island outposts.

On September 16, 1942, the tide of Japan's southward advance faltered and broke. Then, at Ioribaiwa Ridge, 32 miles from Port Moresby, the Japanese were thrown back to taste what would prove to be, in later months, but the first of a series of military disasters in Australian Papua and New Guinea, and in the Solomons.

Dark as the prospect appeared in the opening months of 1942, no invader landed upon the soil of our continent. The enemy failed to reach Port Moresby, the last outpost of our defenses between the Japanese and Continental Australia. Our troops halted them and turned them back. But amid the successes that have followed and



**Sir Owen**  
Australian

# Commonwealth On Eighth Anniversary



ed for this photograph after he had reported to his de-  
 Roosevelt's message to the Congress asking for powers to  
 set for July 4, 1946. Left to right: Col. Carlos P.  
 and Public Relations; Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez;  
 President Sergio Osmena; Col. Manuel Nieto, aide-de-camp  
 oner Joaquin M. Elizalde; Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes,  
 and Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President.

few people among the many countries and races of this vast area  
 irresistible, character of the Japanese advance.  
 attacked almost simultaneously at Pearl Harbor, in the Malay Penin-  
 sular, 1942, Japanese conquest had an almost unbroken period

in the advances made in the campaigns now  
 being fought, we cannot forget the courage of  
 those who held out to the last in those earlier  
 hopeless conflicts in Malaya, Java and on Ba-  
 taan. Their sacrifice was not in vain.

As the Allied armies, navies and the air  
 fleets strike northward and daily bring closer  
 the final liberation of the Pacific, the gallant  
 resistance of the heroic people of the Philip-  
 pines is remembered.

The sacrifices and hardships of these years  
 will, I am confident, lay the basis of a firm  
 understanding between all democratic peoples  
 in the Pacific, an understanding which, I be-  
 lieve, will be shared by the people of the Com-  
 monwealth of Australia and the people of the  
 Commonwealth of the Philippines.



**Sir Owen Dixon**  
 Minister

**SIR OWEN DIXON**  
 Australian Minister

On this eighth an-  
 niversary of the found-  
 ing of the Philippine  
 Commonwealth, the  
 hearts of all freedom-  
 loving peoples will feel  
 the urge to express  
 their admiration to the  
 valiant and courageous  
 Filipino men and  
 women who so glori-  
 ously fought against  
 overwhelming odds in  
 defense of freedom  
 and independence.



**J. Ciechanowski**  
 Ambassador of Poland

The Philippine Com-  
 monwealth has joined  
 the United Nations, all  
 of whom are pledged  
 to fight shoulder to  
 shoulder against oppression, enslavement and imperialism.  
 This mighty association of people whose only aim is to  
 regain their birthright of freedom, now unites them re-  
 gardless of distance under the banner of democratic jus-  
 tice, on which is inscribed the right of every individual  
 to be free.

At this time the Polish people, whose destiny it has  
 been so often to fight for their independence and for that  
 of others, feel especially close to the brave people of the  
 Philippines who, like the Poles, are continuing their gal-  
 lant fight against a ruthless oppressor.

**J. CIECHANOWSKI**  
 Ambassador of Poland

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the  
 founding of the Philippine Commonwealth it gives me  
 pleasure to use this opportunity of conveying to the  
 Philippine people the  
 admiration of the Dan-  
 ish people of the vali-  
 ant resistance put up  
 by them in their fight  
 against the ruthless in-  
 vaders. Both nations  
 stand aligned on the  
 side of the forces com-  
 bating aggression, and  
 both believe that com-  
 plete victory can only  
 be won thru the united  
 efforts of all free and  
 democratic peoples, as  
 expressed in the United  
 Nations' Declaration.



**Henrik Kauffman**  
 Minister of Denmark

**HENRIK KAUFFMAN**  
 Minister of Denmark



**Luis F. Guachalla**  
Ambassador of Bolivia

On the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth, it is both an honor and a privilege to salute the Philippine people, who, at Bataan and Corregidor, earned so magnificently the right to occupy a high and respected place among the free, independent nations of the world.

LUIS F. GUACHALLA  
Ambassador of Bolivia



In this vast conflict for the freedom and the peace of the world, the people of the Philippines and the peoples of Belgium are fighting in the front line. Both neighbors of an aggressor state, they have been brutally invaded, and in spite of a heroic resistance, overwhelmed by superior forces. Today they are oppressed by a cruel enemy. But both have not ceased to resist the occupant and they are looking with confidence to the day when, with the aid of their powerful Allies and the other United Nations, they will drive the enemy from their soil and regain their rightful place in the world.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth, I am pleased to have the opportunity to express my admiration for the valiant resistance of the Philippine people and to send them my best wishes for an early liberation.

STRATEN - PONTBOZ  
Belgian Ambassador

The President's pledge to redeem the Philippines is certain of fulfillment. His message to the Congress on October 6, 1943, recommending that authority be granted to him to proclaim the legal independence of the Islands as soon as feasible and to provide measures for their protection and rehabilitation is but a step in that direction.

It is worth while to recall briefly how the Filipinos fared before the Japanese invaded their homeland. Freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the Filipino people were a foregone conclusion from the time the flag of the United States was raised over the Islands. After November 15, 1935, the Filipino people enjoyed the true substance of freedom, for Filipino officials elected by the Filipino people carried on the internal affairs of the Philippines. American authorities remained in the Islands on a temporary basis and enjoyed happy and harmonious relations with the Filipino authorities and people. The armed forces of the United States labored shoulder to shoulder with their Filipino comrades solely for the protection of the Filipino people themselves.

In contrast to the freedom which the Filipinos knew before the Japanese invasion, the Filipino people became enslaved—forced by guns to do the bidding of the enemy. Japan not only coerced the Filipinos but also deluged them with propaganda, blandishment and cajolery. No one knows better than the Filipinos themselves that so-called independence at the hands of the Japanese, whose one thought is to stifle Filipino initiative, to stunt Filipino culture, and to mold the Filipino people to Japan's purposes of empire and self-aggrandizement, denotes independence only in name. The Filipinos know, and we all know, that the Japanese, until they are driven from the Islands, will continue their attempts to control all principal aspects of Filipino life—spiritual, educational, financial, economic and personal. They will continue their efforts through debased ideologies and false values to reach into the very minds of the Filipinos and to change the Filipino way of thinking and of living.

Remembering their life before Japan came, the Filipinos will not forget their rightful heritage and will wonder how Japan, itself the slave of its own military, could hope to grant real independence to another people.

As the Filipino people recall what the Japanese enemy has done and is doing to the natives of Formosa, of Korea, of China, of Thailand, and of Burma, and of all the areas overrun and invaded by Japanese, it will be apparent to them, and to all of us, that Japan will never voluntarily withdraw from the Philippines, but rather will put forth its utmost effort to remain there for the purpose of exploiting those areas and those peoples in the sole interest of the Japanese government.

They will not remain. They will be driven out.

CORDELL HULL  
Secretary of State



I am glad to join the Philippine people in the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of their Commonwealth. My Government and fellow citizens in Guatemala look forward with confidence to the restoration of freedom and prosperity to the Philippines and their brave people.

ADRIAN RECINOS  
Ambassador of Guatemala



**Cordell Hull**  
Secretary of State

The anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth becomes this year more important, and carries a more vivid international significance.

All in the world who love liberty and independence have admired the brave Filipinos who, with General MacArthur at their head, valiantly withstood the Japanese onslaught. From now on, the names of Bataan and Corregidor will not disappear from the unbreakable marble of glory. The American soldiers, the Philippine soldiers, who there died defending the land of the Commonwealth, and saving the honor of the country, will live forever in the conscience of a free world. The graves of those heroic soldiers stand now, and forever, as another great beacon on the Road of Liberty. As, in the lofty phrase of President Lincoln, "they have not died in vain."

The Japanese traitors have written, with their treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor and with their invasion on the Philippine Commonwealth, a shameful page in their own history. That blot branded them forever. It is true that these aggressors have occupied the Philippine territory, but they have not destroyed the spirit of Liberty; and the Philippine Commonwealth has become right now the cornerstone of the liberation of the Philippines from the ominous Japanese yoke.

No one doubts that the days of the Japanese Empire, like the days of Hitlerism, are counted. Not without impunity can be broken the rules of International Law and the commandments of human decency.

JULIAN R. CACERES  
*Ambassador of Honduras*

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Proclamation by the United States Government of the Philippine Commonwealth, I take pleasure in conveying to the Philippine people through your magazine, BATAAN, the most heartfelt congratulations of the French Committee of National Liberation.

The relations between the Philippine Islands and France date back almost to their discovery by the Spaniards and offer an uninterrupted chain of friendship: the French families established in the Philippines have always, as you know, evinced an unflinching loyalty to the Filipino people whose spirit of hospitality is universally recognized. Relations with our French Indo-China have always been both culturally and materially profitable to our two countries and I hope they will grow stronger and closer after the war when peaceful and harmonious cooperation will flourish among all Asiatic nations under the sign of collective security and world understanding.

Under the sterling guidance of America, and the able leadership of statesmen like President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, the Philippine Islands have witnessed during these last forty years an era of progress—political, cultural and economic. They are ready for complete independence and we are looking forward to the day when the Philippine Republic will take her place among the nations of the world. Soon the invader who has bludgeoned his way gangsterlike into your peaceful country will be ousted by the victorious USAFFE. Then the Philippines will live again for peace, justice and progress.

This is the most fervent hope of the French people whom the common test of invasion has brought still nearer, as it were, to the Philippine Islands.

HENRI HOPPENOT  
*French Committee of National Liberation*



Julian R. Caceres  
Ambassador of Honduras

I have the honor to inform you, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, Editor and Publisher of BATAAN, a Philippine news-magazine, that His Excellency Ambassador Carlos Martins wishes to express his congratulations at the occasion of the eighth anniversary, November 15th this year, of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth.

His Excellency is glad to join the representatives of all the United Nations in the commemoration of a date so auspicious for the Philippine people.

FERNANDO LOBO  
*Minister Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy*

"Today, Commonwealth Day, all Filipinos, wherever they may be, should remember that it marks the establishment of their own government under the aegis of America, preparatory for the day when they shall become completely independent. In these days, when aggressor nations trample upon freedom and are trying to efface human rights with the bayonet, it is well for those who believe in democracy to commemorate historic events such as the birth of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in order to draw vigor and inspiration from them and bolster up resistance against the invader.

"The Commonwealth of the Philippines and the future Philippine Republic is a beacon light of human freedom that will forever inspire all liberty-loving people. Today let us gratefully turn our thoughts to our revered heroes who fought and bled to make our people free. Let us also today pledge ourselves to carry on the fight against totalitarianism until total victory has been achieved, our heroic dead of Bataan and Corregidor avenged, and the cause of human liberty vindicated."

MANUEL L. QUEZON,  
*President of the Philippines.*

Filipinos settled in America around 1710. They arrived in Louisiana, and were known as Malays, but their descendants today still claim to be Filipinos. One of their settlements, not far from New Orleans, has long been known as Manila Village.

## Repatriates From Jap Imprisonment Scheduled To Reach New York Dec. 2

Some are reported ill, but Grisholm has full medical staff. Jap exchange vessel to unload supplies in Philippines.

Carrying persons returning from the Far East in the current exchange of American and Japanese nationals, the *Gripsholm* departed from the exchange port at Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese India on October 22 and, according to the terms of its safe conduct, is scheduled to arrive in the United States on December 2.

A few cases of illness have been reported among the repatriates from the Far East and the next-of-kin in the United States have been informed by the Department of State. The interested relatives in this country will be promptly notified if further reports pertaining to illness among the passengers are received before the *Gripsholm* returns to New York. The *Gripsholm* has a complete medical department fully equipped to care for all actual and possible needs of the passengers.

The Japanese exchange vessel *Teia Maru*, carrying Japanese repatriates from the Western Hemisphere, departed

from Mormugao on October 21 and is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama on November 14, calling en route at Singapore from November 1 to 3 and at Manila from November 7 to 8.

The full quantity of mail and relief supplies provided by the American and Canadian Red Cross and other organizations for Americans and other nationals of the United Nations under detention in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory which was taken from the United States on the *Gripsholm*,

was transferred to the *Teia Maru* at Mormugao.

Arrangements have been made for the distribution of this relief cargo to prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands throughout the Far East under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee. There have additionally been placed on board the *Teia Maru* at Mormugao some relief supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.



## Yap Hits Japan's Pretext Of Aiding Nations Of East

At the Rotary luncheon in Keyser, West Virginia, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, noted Philippine-American authority, called attention to the tendency of the average reader to stress sports and society rather than current happenings in his reading. Dr. Yap briefly outlined the insidious advance of the Japanese throughout the Pacific area.

"Japan tried to be friends with the Chinese on the pretext of driving out Communism; while at the same time the Nipponese war lords were stabbing the Chinese in the back," stated the speaker. Pointing out that Japanese propaganda of "Down with the white man who saps the vitality of a race" succeeded in part in dividing the Chinese, Dr. Yap stated that not until 1936 and the attack on Manchuria did the Chinese unite in a common effort under the leadership of a national head.

"The United States established a sphere of influence in the Orient because she convinced the people that she had no territorial ambitions. The Philippines, however, were the first to accept our offers and to show the first real progress. With the planting of the American flag came teachers and experts who brought Western civilization to the East in the form of cultural, economic and political improvements," emphasized the speaker. Dr. Yap closed his address with the statement that the American people have dealt fairly, squarely, and honestly with the Philippines who now, down deep in their hearts, have a longing for American ideals and principles.

Dr. Yap was also the principal speaker at the special convocation of the Potomac State College in Keyser.



Chicago's Mayor Edward J. Kelly (right) received an award of distinguished service from the Philippine guerillas of Bataan organization from the group's commander, Jay J. McCarthy. In the center is Juliet Ruiz in traditional Filipino costume. The presentation took place at the first banquet and ball at the Drake Hotel early this fall. More than 1600 persons attended the affair. Miss Dorothy Andrews of the American Red Cross, Mayor Kelly and Illinois Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes, also spoke. The association received greetings in behalf of President Roosevelt from Major General Edwin M. Watson of the President's staff. A letter accepting honorary membership in the association was received from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean. General Eisenhower wrote: "I share with you and your members the hope that in the not too far distant future we shall drive the Japs from the Philippines in the course of completely crushing Japan."

## Philippine Post-War Planning Board Created By President Quezon

The creation of a Philippine Post-War Planning Board by President Manuel L. Quezon was made public recently by the Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations.

The board will study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately after occupation of the Philippines; the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of Philippine economy; post-war trade and other relationships of the Philippine Republic and other countries, and security of the Philippines after Japanese defeat.

President Quezon appointed Vice President Sergio Osmena chairman of the newly-created Post-War Planning Board. Other members appointed are: Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense, and Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General.

### THE EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING BOARD

The executive order creating the Post-War Planning Board follows:

"Whereas the wanton invasion of the Philippines by Japanese armed forces, together with the subsequent military occupation of the nation by the enemy, have disrupted the normal development of peaceful progress; and

"Whereas the problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines after the Japanese are driven out will be great and manifold, and require lengthy study and careful planning; and

"Whereas it appears necessary and desirable that such study and planning—and, wherever possible, preparatory action—be carried out at once in the interest of the people of the Philippines;

"Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create and constitute a Post-War Planning Board whose functions are hereunder detailed:

### BOARD'S FUNCTIONS

"1. To study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately upon re-occupation of the Philippines, and to formulate proposals for the restoration of public and private property.



*President Quezon*

"2. To study and recommend plans for the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippine economy, including agricultural, labor, industrial, financial, and commercial rehabilitation and reconstruction; and to prepare plans for the development and improvement of Philippine natural resources, agriculture, trade, industry, shipping, public works, education, public health and nutrition amid the new conditions that will exist after the defeat of the Axis.

"3. To study the post-war trade and other relationships between the government of the Philippine Republic and other governments, with particular reference to the United States and to the neighbors of the Philippines in the Far East.

"4. To study and recommend plans for the security of the Philippines after the defeat of Japan.

"5. And, in general, to survey, collect data on, and analyze all post-war problems of the Philippines and to recommend plans and programs for the wise solution of these problems.

## Ex-Scouts' Officer Heads Army War College

Col. William N. Todd, Jr., until recently deputy commander of the Army's services of supply in Central Africa, has been appointed post commandant of the Army War College in Washington.

Born September 8, 1895, at Easton-Leavenworth, Kans., Colonel Todd has been a Cavalry officer since 1917. Among his various Army duties was assignment to the Philippines where he served with the Twenty-sixth Philippine Scouts until 1941, when he was detailed to the Fourth Cavalry Brigade headquarters. In 1942 he was sent to Africa. He assumed his present rank in August, 1942.

"The Post-War Planning Board shall consist of: Hon. Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines, Chairman; and Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Hon. Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of the National Defense, and Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General, members. The Board shall prepare such rules and regulations for its operations as may be necessary. It shall have the authority, with the approval of the corresponding head or chief, to obtain the assistance of officers or members of any department, bureau, or office of the government which it may consider necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The Board shall appoint and have a secretary who shall also act as its administrative officer.

"The Board, within the limits of such funds as may be created or appropriated for the purpose, may employ the necessary personnel and make provisions for necessary supplies, facilities, travel, and services. The Chairman and members of the Board shall serve without compensation in such capacity.

"Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this 15th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred Forty-Three, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Eighth."

## Jap Advisor Admits Neither Threats Nor Flattery Gain Filipino Friendship

Nippon "Expert" blames Island's people for "backward situation." Philippines lag behind other conquered regions in economic reconstruction, he says.

The Japanese again admit that the Filipino masses still refuse to collaborate with them, despite all sorts of Nipponese threats, blandishments and flatteries.

Shozo Murata, described in Japanese radio broadcasts as "the highest adviser of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines," blames the Filipino people for the "backward situation" in the Philippines. He reportedly has just come from an extensive tour in neighboring Japanese-occupied territories, where he found "reconstruction" going on according to the Japanese schedule.

### OTHERS COOPERATE WITH JAPS

"The Philippines lags behind other sections of the Southern regions in economic reconstruction," Murata said upon his return to Manila. "During my inspection tour I found that complete peace and order now prevail. In Djawa (Java) and Sumatra the people are collaborating fully with the Japanese authorities . . .

"Comparing the condition in the Philippines with some of the other parts of the Southern regions, it can not be said that economic reconstruction in the Philippines is farther advanced."

Murata pointed out that "almost everything produced in the Philippines," including abaca, a longtime Philippine monopoly, is now produced in a larger quantity than in the Philippines. "Sugar is produced in Djawa in larger quantity and at lower production cost," he said. "The first-year output of copra in the Philippines is bettered by many other districts."

### HITS LACK OF COLLABORATION

"This backward situation can not be placed at the door of the Philippine Administration alone," Murata declared. "If the Filipinos forgot about peace and order and had offered much more ardent collaboration with the Military Administration, as did the other parts of the Southern regions, greater progress would have been made in the reconstruction of the country."

The economic preeminence of the pre-war Philippines in her corner of the world is well known. The fact that "the highest adviser of the Japanese Military Administration in the



## We'll Not Forget

Blow gently—soft Pacific winds,  
Across the jungles of Bataan—  
Where grasses 'round white crosses twine  
And palms extend their friendly span—  
Watch tenderly—Pacific moon,  
Upon those lonely soldier graves,  
Until a happy peacetime noon  
Shall light a realm that knows no slaves.

Shine tenderly—Pacific stars,  
Upon Manila's bomb-wrecked halls,  
Our legions yet shall break the bars  
Of your confining fortress walls.  
Sweep gently—O Pacific tide,  
Upon Corregidor's cold strand—  
Where liberty was crucified  
Beneath a modern Pilate's band.

Rest easy then—brave Bataan dead,  
Ten million hearts still beat for Thee—  
Above thy graves again shall spread,  
Thy Flag of love and liberty—  
Breathe gently—Thou Incarnate God  
Upon that soil with lifeblood wet,  
We pledge Thee to regain that sod,  
And promise them—We'll not forget.

DANIEL MAURICE ROBINS,  
In Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.



Philippines now bewails that the country lags behind other Japanese-occupied regions, can be nothing else but the result of an extensive, organized Filipino resistance and opposition to elaborate Japanese plans and programs.

### GUERRILLAS OFTEN MENTIONED

In their propaganda broadcasts, the Japanese have often mentioned the unceasing activities of Filipinos, whom they call "guerrillas," in disrupting communications and destroying storehouses besides killing and otherwise

## Japs Seek To Increase Islands' Food Production

Recent Japanese broadcasts stress the "phenomenal progress" made toward self-sufficiency in the "New Philippines," particularly in food-stuffs. The military administration claims that the present food supply is only 20 per cent short of the country's requirements. The all-important rice crop, allegedly, fell but 3 per cent below domestic needs in 1942, and with increased plantings, complete sufficiency is expected this year. Cotton lands—considerably expanded by the Japanese—are to be planted between seasons to rice, corn, soybeans, and sweet potatoes, and the cultivation of wheat is said to be receiving serious attention. Although admittedly labor is inexperienced and climatic conditions unfavorable, trial plantings of wheat will be made this year.

Meanwhile "government officials" press the program for greater food production by individuals. Officials returning from the country districts to Manila report that every province now has a Foodstuff Production Increase Council. Small truck farms in Luzon alone are said to number more than 68,000, and it is claimed that one-third of the total cultivated lands in the Islands is now planted in essential food crops.

Nor have beverages been overlooked by the Japanese planners. A record harvest of coffee in Mindanao, and increased domestic production of wine—to supplant former imports—is receiving encouragement, with the Filipinos urged to consume more grape wine, both as nourishment and as a tonic. According to recent broadcasts, "independence punch," with which the "freedom" to come will be celebrated, is already popular in Manila.

annoying the invaders. More than 16 months after the fall of Corregidor, the Japanese still are complaining about these recalcitrant elements.

Murata's complaint comes significantly at a time when the Japanese propagandists are enthusiastically boasting about the Japanese grant of "independence" to the Philippines as a reward for her "collaboration" with the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere.



Filipino Women's Club of Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon as its honorary president.

## Naval Airpower Played Major Part In Munda Campaign Against Japs

**Daily bombing softened enemy defenses as foe loses 358 aircraft. Thousand tons of explosives pave way for advance; weaken Jap morale.**

Naval aviation played a major role in the Munda campaign, which resulted in the capture of the key Japanese airfield there after a 37-day assault.

Reports from the South Pacific theater reveal that in the period from June 30—date of the initial landing on Rendova—to the final capture of the Munda airfield on August 7, American fliers practically eliminated enemy air opposition by downing 358 Japanese planes, and cleared the way for the drive of the ground forces on Munda by daily bombing attacks that greatly softened the enemy defenses.

Navy and Marine Corps planes, the reports indicate, made up about two-thirds of the forces employed in these air operations, which were on a scale unprecedented in that area.

### 358 JAP PLANES DESTROYED

The destruction of the 358 Japanese aircraft—259 fighters, 60 twin-engined bombers, 28 dive-bombers and 16 float planes—was estimated to have accounted for all but 20 or 30 of the total enemy planes in the Solomons area. It was achieved at a cost of only 93 United States planes, of which 71 were fighters and 22 were bombers. Many of the American pilots were rescued by the Consolidated Catalina patrol planes, which have helped the Navy to establish an outstanding record in rescue operations.

Greatest blow at the enemy air forces was struck in the first two days of the action, when 125 Japanese craft were shot down, against a loss of 25 American planes. So crippling was this first blow to the Japanese forces that they subsequently avoided large-scale attacks on American formations and positions, and attempted only harassing actions.

### AIR, GROUND COOPERATION

While inflicting this heavy damage on the enemy air forces, the American pilots carried out offensive operations in close co-ordination with the ground forces. Daily bombing raids were made on Munda and the nearby Jap bases at Ballale Vila and Kahili, often under unfavorable weather conditions.

The assaults on Munda, in which 1,000 tons of explosives were dropped on enemy installations, paved the way

## Filipino Women Hear Mrs. Quezon

The Filipino Woman's Club of Washington, D. C., held its first meeting on October 6, 1943, with Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, wife of the President of the Philippines as its guest speaker. A record crowd of Filipino and American women heard Mrs. Quezon speak on what the Filipino women can do for the general welfare of the Filipinos in the United States, and more so, what can be done in the war effort and to help our war-stricken countrymen in the homeland.

One of the purposes of the club is "to make the Filipino women in this part of the country a potent and effective factor in the uplift and social development of the Filipinos in the United States."

The officers of this new club are: Mrs. Florentino Calabia, president; Mrs. Macario Balco, vice-president; Mrs. Solomon V. Arnaldo, secretary; and Mrs. Ismael Mathay, treasurer. Members of the board of directors are: Mrs. Eusebio Orense, Mrs. Manuel Adeva, Mrs. Alfredo Gaudiel, Mrs. Jaime Hernandez, Mrs. Matco Perez, Mrs. Velecio Vera and Miss Remedios C. Vergara.

for the advance of the ground forces through the difficult jungle territory by destroying defensive positions and supplies, and by weakening the morale of the Japanese troops. Raids on the supporting bases made it difficult for the enemy to provide proper air support or reinforcements for the forces cornered at Munda.

In these attacks, all the weapons of the air were used. High level, medium altitude, dive and glide bombing were employed in carefully co-ordinated operations under strong fighter protection. The bombing attacks were generally carried out by Navy Douglas Dauntless dive bombers and by Grumman Avenger torpedo bombers equipped for land assaults.

### PATROL MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

In addition to the severe blows aimed at the opposing Japanese air forces and the punishment rained on the enemy bases, the American pilots flew long-range patrol missions which averaged 2,200 miles of flying daily and greatly assisted the American commanders in keeping posted on enemy troop and shipping movements, and made many attacks on enemy shipping.

## Quezon Backs Resolution

. . . continued from page 5

of our homeland. America and the whole world would then see that our protestations of gratitude to the people of the United States were not mere lip service."

### NEITHER U. S. OR ISLANDS READY

"The zero hour came. Neither the United States nor the Philippines were prepared for the war thus suddenly forced upon us. It did not take me long to realize that, with all our faith in America's strength, no help could come in time to save our men—your American soldiers and our Filipino soldiers—from being destroyed, and my own homeland from being overrun by the enemy.

"On the 24th of December, 1941, General MacArthur asked me to go with him to Corregidor. Those first weeks in Corregidor, Mr. Chairman, were anxious ones for me. The Philippine Army, which constituted the bulk of the forces on Bataan, consisted of men whom I had called to the colors in order to fight by the side of your own Army under the supreme command of General MacArthur. This was the best of our manhood. There were moments when I asked myself whether I had the right to sacrifice them in this unequal fight, the end of which was for them a foregone conclusion—death or capture.

### FDR SENDS MESSAGE

"On December 28, 1941, the President of the United States addressed a proclamation to my people, saying, among other things:

"News of your gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressors has elicited the profound admiration of every American. As President of the United States, I know that I speak for all our people on this solemn occasion. . . . The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing these days and will do in the days to come. I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."

"I caused this proclamation to be widely distributed throughout the Philippine Army and the civilian population. I urged them to stand by America and to keep their faith in America. These were my words:

### QUEZON ALSO SENDS WORD

"The President of the United States, speaking for the Government of the people of America, in a recent proclamation addressed to the people of the Philippines, solemnly pledged that the freedom of our country will be redeemed and our independence protected. He asserted that behind that pledge stood all the resources of America in men and materials. You are, therefore, fighting with America because America is fighting for our freedom. Our salvation will depend upon the victory of American and Filipino arms.

"America will not abandon us . . .

"I am aware of your sufferings, your privations, your sacrifices, and the dangers to which you are exposed.

All these weigh heavily upon my mind, but I am consoled by the fact that I am sharing with you your trials and sacrifices. Indeed, right now bombs are falling near me, just as they must fall around you. But we cannot allow them either to daunt our spirit or to weaken our determination to continue fighting to the bitter end.

### PEOPLE TOLD TO STAND BY

"We must stand by our plighted word, by the loyalty that we have pledged to America, and by our devotion to freedom, democracy and our liberty. We are fighting that the Filipino people may be the masters of their own destiny and that every Filipino, not only of this generation but of the generations to come, may be able to live in peace and tranquillity in the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom. Your duty—our duty—is to fight and resist until the invader is driven from our land. You must not give up a foot of ground when the battle is joined. You must hold in place—and hold—and hold."

## *This Way To Tokyo?*

Speculating on strategy is a pleasant pastime—as long as it remains a pastime. When that ceases, and it is put in the form of a book, the result is no longer pleasant.

Armchair Strategist Joseph Rosenfarb has outlined in "Highway to Tokyo" (Little, Brown, \$1.25) how to beat the Japs. Briefly this is the plan:

Allied forces should capture Rabaul. Using this as an airbase, the Jap naval base at Truk should either be immobilized or else be made unusable for all practical purposes by Jap ships. Then, Allied forces should retake the Philippines. Then, with the Philippines as an air base, we could soften up Japan by bombing. After a time, we could send a fleet up to take the Jap isles.

The unfortunate thing about Rosenfarb's plan is that the airplane which could do all those things is not yet in production. It still, reportedly, has many kinks to be ironed out which may take a considerable period of time. Washington military writers say that land air bases on the Chinese mainland appear to be the only feasible way to bomb Tokyo regularly.

Strategist Rosenfarb brings into his discussion little side questions which have nothing to do with the problem of his book. His book, although it is only 117 pages in large type, is too long if it is merely to set forth his plan. If it is supposed to be a handbook on strategy for the Pacific, it is much too short.

Reading "Highway to Tokyo" strengthens his reviewer's contention that strategy books should be written by the professional soldier or the professional military writer, of which this book's author is neither.—  
*Dick Fitzpatrick.*

"The President invited me, on December 31, 1941, to come to the United States and to function here as the head of the Government of the Commonwealth in exile and as the symbol of the redemption of the Philippines. My life, the life of my wife and all my children, were in daily danger. I was ill. The tunnels of Corregidor were well-nigh unbearable. But I stayed on Corregidor in order to keep up the morale of our soldiers and the civilian population. And I did not leave the Philippines until General MacArthur had been ordered to go to Australia. At his request, I followed him. Then I came to Washington in compliance with the earlier invitation of the President of the United States," the Quezon statement explained.

"The President, from the day of my arrival in Washington, has regarded the Government of the Commonwealth as possessed of the attributes of sovereignty. The approval of this Joint Resolution will merely confirm this policy and set up formally the Republic of the Philippines.

"You will be interested to know that I am in constant communication with the people of my country, both soldiers and civilians, who are still fighting the enemy. I know from them that two things are uppermost in the minds of our people: first, the freedom and independence of the Philippines, and second, the complete defeat of Japan—as soon as possible.

#### ON ROAD BACK TO MANILA

"This Joint Resolution will give them the first. As for the second, the latest development in all fronts show that we are on the road back to the Philippines, and on to Tokyo.

"There is one very important provision in this Joint Resolution: the creation of a joint American-Filipino Commission to study all the post-war problems of the Philippines, including trade, defense, and future American-Filipino relations; and to submit its recommendations to the Congress. Here is an act of statesmanship of the first magnitude.

"In conclusion," the statement reads, "let me say that the approval of this Joint Resolution will make the Filipino people feel that their sacrifices in blood and treasure have not been in vain. This is a war measure of the highest and most urgent importance."

## Colonel Romulo Named To War Cabinet As Secretary of New Information Dept.

Former aide to MacArthur is well known in journalistic fields. Holds Silver Star and Purple Heart decorations. Latest book published this month.

President Quezon of the Philippines announced the appointment of Col. Carlos P. Romulo as a member of his war cabinet as Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations.

Colonel Romulo, aide-de-camp to General MacArthur in Bataan, Corregidor and Australia, holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action (awarded him by General MacArthur in Bataan), two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart (awarded by Lieutenant-General Wainwright in Corregidor).

Before the war he was editor and publisher of the Philippine *Herald*

American cities and delivered 364 lectures. He was recalled by President Quezon to active military duty October, 1943.

The executive order creating the Department of Information and Public Relations, was made public later in the month.

#### TAKES PLACE OF OSS

Under this order, the Office of Special Services was abolished, and "the powers, functions and duties, as well as the personnel, appropriations and properties of the Office of Special Services, Office of the President of the Philippines," were transferred to the new department.

The executive order, No. 8-W, states:

"By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order the organization of the Department of Information and Public Relations effective October 1, 1943.

"The Department of Information and Public Relations shall be charged with the duty of collecting, collating and disseminating information about the Philippines and the Commonwealth Government."



"Our estimate is the Japanese are losing combat and merchant ships at a much faster rate than they can replace them. If that is true, they are having increasing difficulties with their lines of communication." — *Secretary of the Navy Knox.*



*Col. Carlos P. Romulo*

and allied newspapers in Manila, and managing director of two radio stations (KZRM and KZRF). He won the Pulitzer Prize "for distinguished correspondence" in 1941, the first time this prize in American journalism was awarded to one outside continental America. He is the author of the best-seller, "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines." His new book, "Mother America," will be published on November 5th.

#### APPOINTMENT EFFECTIVE OCT. 1

He arrived in America from Australia July last year and has been on a speaking tour in which he covered 60,000 miles, visited 289 different

## Interview With Jap

. . . continued from page 11

I look like a Filipino?" He stopped, and when he resumed, he was smiling. "You know," he said, "the Japanese people emanated from two strains—the Mongoloid, like the Koreans, and the Malayan, like the Filipino. Perhaps I am a Malayan myself!"

Somehow or other the conversation touched on Spengler's book, "The Decline of the West," which was said to be popular with the Jap militarists. Uchiyama was talking.

"... But the decline of the West," he said, "does not necessarily mean the rise of the East. It may mean that both East and West may decline. Or—East and West may be, shall I say, level? For my part I have always held to the principle of what the Americans call 'fifty-fifty'."

That was all that was "on the record." But either Uchiyama found me interesting enough to talk to or that he thought I was worth spending his time on as a possible convert and advocate of the "New Order," for he suddenly dropped his smiling, "diplomatic" pose and became serious.

### WANTS REPORTER'S PLEDGE

"Mr. Di—Dionisio," he said, "all the previous conversation you can publish if you wish. I find that you are intensely interested, and rightly so, in the problems of the Far East, and I feel that you will not violate confidences if we pursue our conversation henceforth on that basis. Am I justified in that feeling?"

I nodded.

"Mr. Dionisio," Uchiyama resumed, fixing me with an intense gaze, "the problems of the Far East are many, but they can be solved, and solved amicably only by the peoples of the Far East themselves! They can never be solved if the Western nations are permitted to intrude.

"You asked me a while ago if it was Japan's 'Manifest Destiny' to unite the peoples of Asia. The answer is yes. There are many things that are common to the peoples of East Asia, and the most outstanding of these is color. The colored peoples have always been oppressed by the whites. There are millions of us in East Asia, hundreds of millions, and we should

unite together and prosper together so that not only can we be on a level with the West but even rise above it! Japan feels that she should be the leader in this crusade because, as you will admit, she is the strongest."

### HAD NO LOVE FOR JAPS

I had sat up in my chair. Here was what I had been waiting for and could not print it! I never did have any love for the Japs, and in my part of the Philippines I was sure nobody did either. We liked the Chinese—incidentally they controlled more than 90% of the retail trade there—but we never went out of our way to be friendly with the Japs. I think it was because we seemed to have an instinctive fear of them. No one wants a leader that he fears instead of loves.

"But suppose," I told Uchiyama, "that some of the East Asian peoples do not want to unite together under Japan's leadership. Take China—"

"Ah, there you are!" Uchiyama interrupted me. "The Chinese people, some of them, do not understand Japan's true aim. Japan wants to unite China, to make her a strong, prosperous nation. Japan is a true friend of China. Japan wants to help China improve herself for her own good as well as the good of all East Asia. The countries of East Asia are like the fingers of your hand. If one of your fingers is ailing, the whole hand will also be ailing. It will not do for one East Asian country to be prosperous and the others not."

### JAPS WOULD GIVE FREEDOM

"But suppose some of these countries, say the Philippines, do not want to be told by Japan what to do; suppose they want to be free to make their own choices as to the friends they want to make and keep? You would grant that freedom, wouldn't you?"

Uchiyama was firm. "We must set it down as fact," he said, hitting his desk with the butt of his pencil, "that the whole Orient is ailing. I ask you—if you were a doctor and your patient wouldn't take the medicine which you knew would cure him, what would you do?"

"I see your point," I said. "Ram it down his throat, I suppose. But your analogy is dubious, for your argument that Japan's medicine is the best for the patient in this case is debatable. At any rate, if I may pursue your point, in cases where there

is doubt as to the nature of a patient's ailment, a good doctor usually calls in other good doctors for consultation. This, I am sorry to say, Japan failed to do in China."

### COUNTRIES MUST UNITE

Uchiyama's voice was scornful. "A good doctor," he said, "does not consult other doctors when he knows that they are interested not in keeping the patient alive but in hastening his death! And as for your other point, there is no other medicine for the ailing Orient. The countries of East Asia must unite together if it must do away with white exploitation and economic slavery! We must fight for equality with the West!"

Uchiyama paused and I made no effort to say anything. "Take your own personal case here," he said. "You are attending the University of Washington. Do you, in your heart, feel that you are a part of this University? Do you enjoy fully its social life? After you are graduated, are you confident that you can get a job in your chosen profession here?" He smiled, a faintly sarcastic smile. "Ah, you are silent. And yet you belong to America. And because of that you should talk as loudly as the others about American 'democracy'. If America is attacked, you will fight for America, not because you *want* to—mark this, my friend—but because you *have* to. Your enthusiasm for American democracy is only on the surface. You cannot be truly a part of America because America is a *white man's country*! You—"

### PHONE BELL ENDS TALK

Just then his private telephone rang, and Uchiyama indicated that the interview was over.

"I am very glad to have met you," he said, rising and offering his hand. "I hope to see you in Manila where we can discuss these things in, shall I hope, less hostile surroundings?"

"I hope so," I said simply, as I shook his hands and went out the door.

Some day I hope I'll see Uchiyama again. Then I can tell him that the 21,000 Filipinos who lie in nameless graves in Bataan, fought for America and American democracy, not because they *had* to, but because they were defending their right to be free to choose the kind of life they wanted to live, and the friends they wanted to make and keep.

## Senator Tydings Urges U. S. Take Mandated Isles From Japs After War

Chairman of Senate Committee on Insular Affairs says Philipinos will want America to have land, sea, and air bases nearby.

To guarantee the future security of both the Philippines and the United States in the Far East, Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, declared this Government should take possession of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific after the war.

Speaking in the National Radio Forum, arranged by The Star and broadcast over the Blue Network, the Senator charged that Japan is using all her mandated islands as "anchored airplane bases to hold our Navy at bay."

"We should own these islands for our protection in the Pacific," he said. "Japan now owns or has mandated to it, the Marianas Islands which are strung out north and south between Hawaii and the Philippines. It likewise has control over the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which lie about half way between the Philippines and Hawaii. . . . They are really advance islands of Hawaii.

### EXPECTS PHILIPPINE CONSENT

"Likewise, the Philippines, I am sure, will want us to have suitable land, naval and air bases in the Philippine Islands from which we could in the future stop any attack across the Pacific toward the United States, and these Philippine bases would likewise be a protection for the independence of the Philippines as well. We should secure these bases from the Philippines only with their mutual consent, which I am sure they will gladly give."

Predicting that the Japanese would be driven out of the Philippines and orderly democratic processes of law and order and election restored "before July 4, 1946," the Senator said it was proposed "to give the Filipinos their independence then and there."

This would be authorized in legislation already pending, but the Senator predicted that further legislation soon would be introduced dealing with bases in the Philippines, with the matter of securing reparations for the property the Japs have damaged in the Philippines, for sound trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States and for the security of an independent Philippines as well as for the security of the United States."



*Senator Tydings*

### QUESTIONS CONSIDERED

"The whole subject of the Philippine matter, both present and future," Senator Tydings said, "has been considered by President Roosevelt, President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, now living in Washington; various department of our Government interested in the Philippines and by Congress."

Japanese radio propaganda is being directed against the United States in the Philippines, the speaker said, adding:

"They are now treating the Filipinos with great kindness, flattering them and continually, day after day, making propaganda to win them away from American affection."

Asked by Edward Boykin, who presided during the forum radio program, what the Japanese were telling the Filipinos, Senator Tydings explained:

"The Japanese say the United States never intended to give the Filipinos independence, that we are insincere, that we only want to exploit and use the

Filipinos, that we never had any business there in the first place.

### FOSTER PREJUDICE

"The Japs say to the Filipinos: 'You are a brown people, we Japs are yellow. We are both colored races. The Americans are white.' Further, the Japs say: 'Your islands lie close to Japan. We produce different things, not the same things. What you produce we need. What we produce you need. As we are races living together in the same section of the world and our trade is beneficial to each other, why don't you join with us in driving the white man out of Asia. We are all Asiatics. The white man is here to exploit Asia. Join with us now while we have a chance. Kill the Americans; they are your real enemies, not your friends.'"

Such propaganda has not been successful up to the present, the Senator indicated. "Fortunately, our record is so unselfish toward the Filipino people," he said, "that our friendly relations with them of the last 40 years furnish a concrete example that these Japanese statements are lies. The overwhelming masses of the Filipinos like the United States are loyal to the United States and appreciate that the American Government has scrupulously kept its word, have helped them and have treated them as equals. All this past history is standing us in good stead now."



## First Army Chief Began Career In Philippines

Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, who has recently been named chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board, is another of America's military leaders who began their military careers in the Philippines. Lieutenant General Drum was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as commander of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army.

General Drum was born at Fort Brady, Michigan, in 1879. He received his commission as a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army in 1898, the year in which his father, Captain John Drum, was killed in the battle of San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

. . . continued on page 26

## Osmena Explains Action

... continued from page 9

accept this congressional action which is intended to safeguard the best interests of the two peoples.

"As for me, I consider it my inescapable duty to continue giving to President Quezon's leadership my utmost support and cooperation so that the Commonwealth Government now in Washington may render the greatest service to the Philippines and the Filipinos. It is my desire to assist the Commonwealth Government in its endeavor to make every Filipino, wherever he may be, feel that he is close to his government, which is always solicitous of his interest and welfare.

"Fellow Countrymen: These are critical days for individuals as well as nations. Our sense of responsibility as a people and the strength of our national solidarity have once more been tested. We have again proved our unity. With this action, we have shown the world that when the freedom of our country and the validity of our commitments are at stake, there are no differences among us and selfish considerations carry no weight in our decisions."

## First Army Chief

... continued from page 25

Assigned to the 12th Infantry, he served at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Riley, Kansas, until February, 1899, when he sailed with his regiment for the Philippine Islands. He participated in many successful battles. He learned about war by being in war, and he learned quickly and well. During the course of a campaign against Aguinaldo in Northern Luzon, Lieutenant Drum was "cited in orders" for the capture of an insurgent band in Zambales Province. A few months later he was with General Frank D. Baldwin, fighting the Moros in Mindanao. Following the battle of Bayan he was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. His father, Captain John Drum, had once been the recipient of this award. The son was prompt in emulating his father's example.

## Quezon-Osmena In Office

... continued from page 7

soon as war conditions will permit, instead of requiring them to wait until July 4, 1946.

The problem of the Philippine Presidency arises in this way:

President Quezon was elected in 1935 for a term of six years. At his own insistence the length of the term was fixed constitutionally at six years, with a prohibition against a second successive term.

### QUEZON FOR 8-YEAR LIMIT

Later the Filipinos amended the constitution to make the term of office four years and to permit a second term. Quezon opposed this change, but when it appeared to be inevitable he insisted upon insertion of a proviso that no President should serve for more than eight years, or two terms.

At the expiration of his first term of six years, Quezon was re-elected for a four-year term, but he served notice during the campaign that he would serve only two of those years—a total of eight years. Not only that, he conditioned his candidacy upon an understanding that his vice-president, Mr. Osmena, be re-elected and that he be designated to serve out the last two years as President.

Removal of the Philippine Government to Washington after the Japanese occupation disrupted the entire plan and President Quezon took the problem to Congress and the White House.

## Philippines To Join Relief Association

President Quezon has notified the State Department that his government "is ready to sign at the earliest possible moment" the draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"The Philippine government is prepared to sign the agreement without any reservation," President Quezon wrote Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Vice President Sergio Osmena will sign the agreement for the Philippines in the White House on or about November 9.

President Quezon has designated Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, as the Philippine representative on the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Dr. Urbano A. Zafra, Sebastian Ugarte and Amando Dalisay have been appointed advisers and assistants to Commissioner Elizalde.

In letters dispatched today to Senator Tydings and Representative Bell, President Quezon, Vice-President Osmena and members of their war cabinet said they were submitting the whole matter for review and "such action as in their wisdom will best serve the interests of the Filipino people, their constitutional government and the Government of the United States during this emergency."

The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces on Bataan, holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt . . . . .

The major miscalculation of the Japanese was the apparent expectation that the Russian Army would collapse under the German grand assault then underway against Moscow, which ended in the first winter fiasco. Also unanticipated was the prolonged defense of the Philippine Islands, which upset their timetable for other offensive operations in the Southwest Pacific, including Australia.—

General George C. Marshall, Biennial Report, 1941 to 1943.

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In this war, there are scores of different types of planes, each designed for a particular kind of service. Among them are huge United transport planes, flying routes in this country and overseas on strictly military missions. . . . Other United planes, the famous Mainliners, are flying over the Main Line Airway, providing the fast, dependable passenger, mail and express service so vital to our fight for Victory.

How big will tomorrow's planes be? How many people will they carry? How fast will they travel? How far will they fly?

You will answer these questions. For planes will be built to suit your needs

and serve your purposes . . . practically "tailored to measure." Along the Main Line Airway, for example, there will probably be four basic types of service for passengers, mail and express.

There will be de luxe transcontinental flights between New York and the Pacific Coast, with huge airplanes making only one or two stops en route. Another type of coast-to-coast plane will serve major intermediate cities.

A third type will supply "feeder" service from nearby territory to division points along the Main Line Airway. Other planes will be especially designed to carry only cargo.

Present United Mainliners are, in a sense, tailored to measure for they rep-

resent the product of 17 years of airline experience. Their splendid wartime performance both at home and abroad attests the policy of building the plane to do the job at hand. And the steady advances in aircraft development which are taking place today will make transport planes even more efficient in the coming Age of Flight.

★ Buy War Bonds and Stamps for Victory

**UNITED**  
**AIR**  **INES**  
**THE MAIN LINE AIRWAY**

BATAAN

CORREGIDOR

# BATAAN

REMEMBER THE PHILIPPINES



VOL. I . . . NO. 9

DECEMBER, 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*In This Issue—*

**EXCLUSIVE**

## Filipino Fighters Saluted By Quezon, U. S. Leaders

page 17

## Roosevelt Declares Filipinos Fully Earned Independence

page 13

## Islands Join United Nations In Relief, Rehabilitation Work

pages 14-15

**FOR VICTORY**



Speeding Reconquest of the Philippines

*Twenty-five cents a copy*

## OUR READERS WRITE

THE EDITORS WELCOME  
COMMENTS FROM THE READERS

"I have been very much interested in your magazine, and feel that it is fulfilling an important role."

COL. ROBERT H. OFFLEY  
Commanding Officer, 1st Filipino Infantry

★ ★ ★

"For the past several months I have been reading and obtaining much good information and comfort from your news magazine BATAAN. This informative and truly great publication has been praised by several professors here at Northwestern University and is being talked about in more than one class.

MISS LUCILLE MARTY  
Northwestern University, Chicago

★ ★ ★

"I have certainly enjoyed reading your interesting magazine, BATAAN. Your articles on the guerrilla fighting give me hopes that my son is among them, as he is listed as 'missing in action.' May be in some future article you can explain that slogan 'Remember the Philippines'. Ours, as members of the Bataan Relief Organization, is 'We will not let them down.'"

MRS. ALTA G. SAPP  
Chicago, Illinois

★ ★ ★

"BATAAN is a splendid magazine and should be in every school library in the United States. Your previous editions have given us valuable information about the Philippines and the great work which your public officials are doing in Washington to help accomplish the ultimate realization of those who fought and died in Bataan and Corregidor—the establishment of your Republic."

MRS. MADALYNNE YOUNG  
Los Angeles, California.

★ ★ ★

"The fine appearance and most informative articles which appear in your publication, BATAAN, impels me to enter my subscription, and I am enclosing my check herewith. With every good wish to you for the success of your great service to your people and country."

JAMES M. ROSS  
New York City

★ ★ ★

"You should be congratulated on this splendid publication, BATAAN. I am confident that such a vehicle of information which is vitally needed at this crucial period of Philippine-American history will continue to keep going because I am sure that it has a distinct place in keeping the friendly and proper relations alive between the Philippines and the United States."

S. E. PAULUS, Director  
School Assembly Service, Chicago

"I salute you (men of the Filipino Infantry) with my hand and with my heart . . . for now you are the guardians of the high trust so bravely born by your countrymen during the glorious, desperate days on Bataan and Corregidor last year. You are dedicated here to continue to wage that good fight until the enemy is driven out of our country and the Axis are beaten down to their knees."—President Manuel L. Quezon.

"We enjoy immensely reading your very interesting and informative magazine, BATAAN. We hope that every American mother in this country who has a son who fought in that part of the world will have the opportunity to read your splendid publication."

MRS. OPAL BARTHOLF  
Missoula, Montana

★ ★ ★

"May I express to you my sincere congratulations for the great service you are rendering to your people and to your country in publishing BATAAN. This magazine has certainly opened our eyes to the seemingly unbreakable tie that binds us together—specially after the tragic events recorded in the foxholes of Bataan."

MRS. JOSEPHINE FONTANA  
Pence, Wisconsin

### To BATAAN Subscribers Have You Moved?

If so, please let us know your new address. When writing, give us your OLD address as well as the new one, and do not forget the Postal Zone Number if you live in a city. Your cooperation will be appreciated and will give you better and faster service.

Circulation Department  
BATAAN MAGAZINE

424 Lamont St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## Quezon Praises Youths' Role In Fighting War

President Quezon of the Philippines, in an International Students' Day statement, declared that "it is youth that is fighting this war and it is youth that is keeping the flame of resistance burning in the occupied countries."

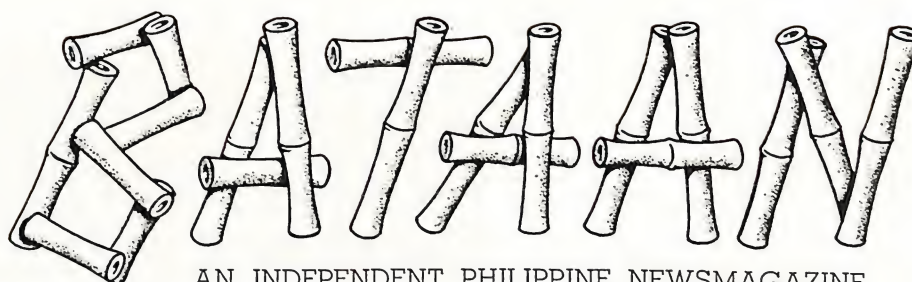
President Quezon's message reads:

"To turn our reverential thoughts today to all those students the world over who have paid with their lives that freedom may not perish from the earth is a sacred duty. It is youth that is fighting this war and it is youth that is keeping the flame of resistance burning in the occupied countries through the total blackout of totalitarian invasion. There is indeed a vast surging of resistance behind the enemy lines which has merely been dammed up and which I have no doubt will rush down in a torrent of defiance when the opportune moment comes.

"That moment is coming soon. Soon this source of stored-up strength and passion will be tapped to the full. Soon, in Europe, in the Far East, in the Southwest Pacific, our allies everywhere will arise to strike the invader from behind while he stands up to meet the thrust of our counter-attacking forces. Well do the Japanese and Germans know the cruelties they have inflicted and the devastation they have wrought on the peoples of the United Nations.

"The thousands in Bataan and Corregidor and the many other thousands in other war fronts who gave up their lives in the defense of their country and of freedom, must be avenged. A great number of them were students who put aside their books, when war was declared, to shoulder a gun. In their memory and that of the hundreds of thousands all over the world who have fallen victims to the attack of the aggressor powers, let us render today our tribute of admiration and as an earnest of our gratitude, pledge to them the best that there is in us that victory may speedily be achieved."

VOLUME I  
NUMBER 9



DECEMBER  
1943

AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE NEWSMAGAZINE

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FRONT COVER—Shows the Big Three of Philippine - American  
Affairs . . . President Roosevelt, President Quezon, and General  
MacArthur.

## Christmas, 1943

Christmas, 1943, is different from any other Christmas in the first nineteen hundred odd years since its institution. We realize, of course, that it is the anniversary of the birth of the Son of God, but this year it has more meaning than usual.

When we pause to think, this Christmas, 1943, as on all others, we see the Christian virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity are not dead but live anew.

We have Faith, not only in the greatness of God, but in the final success in the cause of the Four Freedoms—which are Christian freedoms.

We have Hope, not only in Salvation, but in the ability of men to live together in Peace. Particularly since the Son of Man, whose birth we remember, was the Prince of Peace.

We know that Charity, not only for the poorest here, but for the millions who suffered under the re-incarnation of the Devil—totalitarianism—will be carried out in the spirit of Christ.

Faith, Hope and Charity are part of the code which assures us of Victory and permits us to carry out the difficult tasks that confront us.

Yes, Christmas, 1943, has special significance, and the greetings of this year are more sincere and heart-felt than any other in the past!

DICK FITZPATRICK.

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## Filipinos Train For Combat

The U. S. Army is proud of the First and Second Filipino Regiments—tough fighting men of the same mold as the 92,000 Filipinos who saw action under General MacArthur on Bataan, in Corregidor, and elsewhere in the Battle of the Philippines.

The Filipino regiments are an outgrowth of a special Filipino battalion created by the War Department in February, 1942.

The original Filipino battalion rapidly grew in size and soon expanded into the First Filipino Regiment. Subsequently, as more and more Filipinos came into the service, the Second Filipino Regiment was activated.



U. S. Signal Corps Photos



In the two regiments are serving a number of Filipino veterans who were among the 92,000 Filipino troops who fought beside General MacArthur's 14,000 Americans against the Japanese invaders of the Philippines. Typical of these veterans of the Philippine Campaign is Sergeant Eustacio Corpuz, who was wounded and crossed the Pacific to the United States on a hospital ship with both legs in plaster casts.

Fifty Filipino commissioned officers are on duty with the regiments, among them a number of West Point graduates.

—U. S. War Department Bureau of Public Relations

# Bataan Will Be Avenged

**General Valdes, Philippine Secretary of National Defense, describes heroism of Filipinos and Americans who died for liberty as a feat that will live forever in the annals of gallantry.**

By MAJOR GENERAL BASILIO J. VALDES \*  
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army

On December 7, 1941, without warning, at Pearl Harbor, Midway and in the Philippines—Japan attacked. Only 16,000 American troops were in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked 300,000 strong. Pearl Harbor lay shattered, a smoking, twisted mass of wreckage. The Japanese believed that the conquest of the Philippines would be a simple matter of a few days, strenuous only to the extent of wiping out a handful of Americans. Then, they believed, the conquest of the entire Southwest Pacific would proceed apace—there was Australia and New Zealand ahead, and later Hawaii, and then—who knows?—perhaps the American mainland.

*The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces on Bataan, holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt . . . Also unanticipated was the prolonged defense of the Philippine Islands, which upset their timetable for other offensive operations in the Southwest Pacific, including Australia.*

—General George C. Marshall.

## FILIPINOS LOYAL TO AMERICA

But a bitter surprise was in store for them. The devotion of the seventeen million Filipinos linked them solidly with America. Ninety-two thousand Filipino soldiers leaped to the side of the Americans, all under the command of that great soldier, General Douglas MacArthur. Overnight, the Filipinos became a world-wide symbol of hard-hitting, dogged courage. Twenty thousand Filipino soldiers were killed in the Battle of the Philippines, and lie today in their jungle graves beside their American fellow-heroes. For months that battle raged, and when it was done the United States and the United Nations had been given a precious respite in which to mobilize their far-flung Pacific defenses. On the bloodstained peninsula of Bataan had been fought one of the greatest delaying actions in all military history.

Those are the facts, simple, undeniable, understandable. They are the

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answer to those who do not have faith in international cooperation. They are an answer written in blood of the Filipino and American martyrs to the cause of human freedom.

As President Quezon has said: "The Filipino people fought back because they knew that America had made a promise and that she would keep that promise. When we fought for your flag, we knew we were fighting for our own freedom. When we resisted the invasion of our country, we did so because we knew the Philippines was our country, not only *de facto* but *de jure*. And we were loyal to you, to your flag, and to your country, not because under international law we owed you that allegiance, but because you have won our undying friendship and affection—because you did by us what no other colonizing power has done by the people who had fallen under their sway. The presence of your flag in the Philippines was a symbol of our freedom. It was there only to allow you to finish the work you had started to do—to help set up an independent Philippine Republic."

*When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives, they gave final proof that there was a nation fit to be respected as the equal to any on earth, not in size or wealth, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measure of a people.*

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## HEROES OF BATAAN HONORED

Much has been said and written about the magnificent stand made by the combined forces of the American

and Philippine Armies in Luzon, Bataan, and Corregidor. I saw those boys fight, and they deserve fully every bit of the praise that has been given them.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Sergeant Jose Calugas, Battery "B," 88th Field Artillery Philippine Scouts. The action for which the award was made took place near Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, January 16, 1942. A battery gun position was bombed and shelled by the enemy until one gun was put out of commission and all of the cannoneers were killed or wounded. Sergeant Calugas, a mess sergeant of another battery, voluntarily and without orders ran 1000 yards across the steel-swept area to the gun position. There he organized a volunteer squad which placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy, although the position remained under constant and heavy Japanese artillery fire.

Paralleling Sergeant Calugas' gallantry on land were the exploits in the sky by Captain Jesus A. Villamor of the Philippine Army Air Corps, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. In the face of heavy fire from strong enemy air forces he led his flight of three pursuit planes into action against attacking Japanese planes. His flight routed the attacking planes and prevented appreciable damage to material at this station.

On another occasion, during an attack on the airdrome at Batangas by approximately fifty-four Japanese bombers, Captain Villamor led six pursuit planes and engaged the enemy. By this action against enormous odds, part of the attacking planes were driven off and one of the enemy planes was destroyed by fire from Captain Villamor's plane.

There is also the story of two Q-boats of the Offshore Patrol, which were on duty in Manila Bay off the east coast of Bataan when a group of nine enemy dive bombers appeared and began attacking nearby shore ob-

. . . continued on page 12



## Editorials

### Filipino Fighters

A Filipino soldier occupies a most unique position in the whole United States army. Whereas members of other American fighting units absolutely need re-orientation program to give them an insight into the causes of war and reason for their being in the army, Filipinos can do away with such a program without impairing the least their fighting determination.

For more than any other American soldier, Filipinos feel the effects of war most directly and most deeply, since their own homeland has been and still is being ravaged by a ruthless and implacable enemy. And not until this enemy is driven away from the Islands will Filipinos everywhere feel peace in their minds and in their hearts.

They do not need to be told what they are fighting for; they already KNOW about it many months ago.—*Bolo News, Camp Beale, Calif.*



### Congratulations!

The editors of BATAAN agree wholeheartedly with the views expressed in the editorial above, reprinted from the *Bolo News*.

The editors of this publication welcome this opportunity in the first annual Philippine Army number of BATAAN to express the appreciation and gratitude of the Filipinos the world over for the part being played in this war by the two Filipino regiments in the United States Army and other Filipinos in individual units of the American armed forces.

The Filipino fighters are carrying on the traditions of their land. When they pass on in years to come, they want the men who died on Bataan and Corregidor to grasp their hands and say, "Well done"!

There is singleness of purpose among Filipinos today. Their aim in life is to do everything that will help speed the liberation of their homeland. Nothing, not even personal safety or profit, can come before this.

The young men in the United States Army typify this spirit. Read the story in this issue on page 9 which tells that Filipinos are so interested in learning how to become effective fighters that they do not even know when to stop to eat. Read the story of Corporal Julius B. Ruiz which tells why a young Filipino is so interested in this worldwide struggle for freedom. He predicts on page 19 that Filipinos will make good account of themselves just as Philippine Army Chief of Staff, General Valdes, assures us on page 5 that Bataan will be avenged.

These articles should give one an idea of what the Filipino fighter wants and how hard he is striving to accomplish that goal.

Readers are urged to carefully study the story written by BATAAN's Pacific Coast correspondent, J. C. Dionisio, reporting a speech of General Valdes in Stockton a few weeks ago. It contains some information that will be new to most people.

We feel sure that readers of BATAAN, after looking at the above articles, will feel privileged, as do its editors, to congratulate the men in the Armed Forces of the United States who are working constantly so that many of us can return to our homeland and that thousands of Filipinos daily suffering from the presence and deeds of Japanese can once again enjoy freedom.

"The loyalty and courage of the Filipino people are an asset of incalculable value in the struggle for freedom which the world now witnesses. I think it especially fitting that the soldierly qualities of the Filipinos in the United States are thus to be recognized. I am sure they will amply justify the confidence which we are reposing in them."—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

### Policing The Pacific

Everyone in the world hopes for peace. This is particularly true of Filipinos, who were trained by Americans in the meaning of freedom, only to have it smothered by the Japs. But it is certain that Filipinos who are devoting all their energy to regaining that freedom will work equally hard to prevent any foe from again depriving them of that which they most dearly love—freedom.

It is evident that there is a need to police the world. Had there been a world police force to stop the Japs in Manchuria in 1931, the world would not be plagued with a global war today. The Japs were the first to aggress. The Japs were the first to keep representatives of other countries from inspecting the lands that were mandated to them as a result of the peace treaty. Had there been definite information that the little isles under the control of the Japanese were being made into impregnable fortresses, steps could have been taken to stop them then.

Now, however, post-war planners must be discussing the question of policing the Pacific after this war. Many nations have interests in that body of water. The main independent nation in the Pacific after July 4, 1946—perhaps even before—will be the Philippine Republic.

The Philippine nation will be vitally interested in maintaining peace in that part of the world. Thus, we feel that the Philippines should have an important role in deciding the policies of keeping peace in the Pacific and in the actual policing of that area.

Filipinos are proven fighters.

It is their very life that another war would crush. Filipino leaders saw, long before this war came, the great need for defending the Philippines. They received only partial cooperation from those who were responsible for the program.

Sea and air power are the prime forces in patrolling. Thus, with some planes and ships which the Philippines would buy outright or obtain under some kind of lend-lease or rehabilitation agreement, Filipinos could be instrumental in maintaining the peace which they so warmly desire. They are the natural ones for the job.

## Philippines Join Other United Nations In Relief And Rehabilitation Program

Vice President Osmena sees Islands gaining definite quota of relief supplies and then aiding in reconstruction of neighboring areas.

Vice President Sergio Osmena, after signing for the Philippines the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement at the White House, stated that two significant developments are expected to arise from the activities of this new international body.

"The first," said Vice President Osmena, "is that our country will be assured of a definite quota of relief materials that will be urgently needed in the areas to be reoccupied in the process of retaking the Philippines.

"In the second place, the Philippines will be able to make its own contribution as soon as practicable for the relief and rehabilitation of neighboring areas or of other countries that will be reoccupied by the United Nations forces."

### COMMONWEALTH HAS BEEN PLANNING

The text of Vice President Osmena's statement follows:

"As one of the signatories of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, the Philippines looks forward to a comprehensive program of relief and rehabilitation. Of course, the Philippine Government here in Washington has been busy drawing up plans of its own in regard to relief and rehabilitation of the Filipino people.

"Under the agreement just signed, however, we have to coordinate our own relief and reconstruction activities with the policies decided upon by the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Two significant developments are expected to arise from the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

### ISLANDS WILL GET RELIEF QUOTA

"The first is that our country will be assured of a definite quota of relief materials that will be urgently needed in the areas to be reoccupied in the process of retaking the Philippines.

"In the second place, the Philippines will be able to make its own contribution as soon as practicable for the relief and rehabilitation of neighboring areas or of other countries that will be reoccupied by the United Nations forces.

"Under the scope of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Admin-

istration activities, our own plans for relief and rehabilitation will be coordinated with the plans for the readjustment of agriculture and industry now being formulated under the Philippine Postwar Planning Board.

### WILL AFFECT ISLANDS' ECONOMY

"For, after all, it must be recognized that any international policy on relief and rehabilitation will necessarily influence the measures and policies for the long-run development of agriculture and industry in our country. We have every reason to expect, therefore, that any form of collaboration with an international organization on relief will facilitate the readjustment of Philippine economic and social life after the war along the lines of international amity.

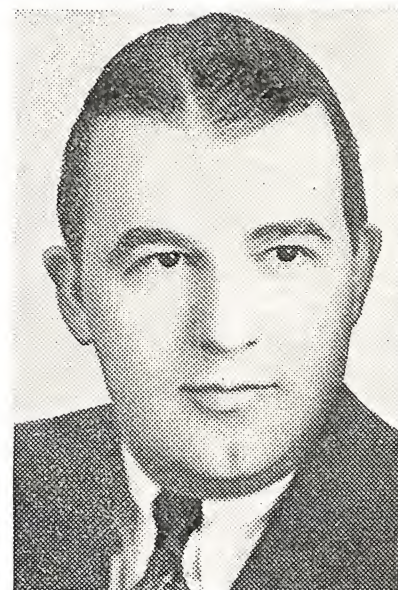
"We Filipinos are happy to have had this opportunity of taking a responsible part in bringing into being an international organization which has for its primary purpose the relief and rehabilitation of peoples and areas affected by the war. We look forward with hope and confidence to the salutary results of the future activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. We take pride in sharing with the other members of the United Nations the rights as well as the responsibilities of this international body."



## Randolph Hails Role Of Filipinos On Broadcast

American appreciation for the great courage of Filipino guerrilla fighters was expressed by Representative Jennings Randolph, Democrat of West Virginia, in one of his weekly radio broadcasts over station WAJR, Morgantown, West Virginia. The pro-

gram was devoted to a discussion of Philippine-American relations. The Congressman had as his guest, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, authority in the field.



*Representative Randolph*

"The examples of Filipinos," Congressman Randolph said in the course of the broadcast, "on Bataan is a source of encouragement to us Americans when faced with difficult tasks."

Dr. Yap outlined the history of Philippine-American relations and praised the ability of the two nations to get along together. He advocated sending additional equipment to General MacArthur and the bombing of Japan as soon as feasible.

The Filipino authority urged that Japan be made to give up the islands that were mandated to her after the last war; that the ordinary Japanese be re-educated in the meaning of freedom and that the Jap nation be disarmed and her military leaders punished.

Concluding the broadcasting, Representative Randolph said that to people in America "the Far East may seem a long way distant. But today we citizens of West Virginia are citizens of the world. Our neighbors and fellows are not only in the states that border West Virginia but are the soldier in Russia, the farmer in China, the factory worker in England and the business man in the Philippines."

## Aircraft Carrier Bataan Signifies U. S. Pledge to Redeem Philippines

Vice President Osmena says new ship is symbol of freedom lost and is an enduring monument to civilization and lasting American and Filipino friendship.

Following is statement by Vice President Sergio Osmena at the commissioning of the aircraft carrier, *U. S. S. Bataan*, at Camden, New Jersey:

"The commissioning of their aircraft carrier named *Bataan* is meaningful. It is evidence not only of America's mounting output of all the needed armaments but also of America's determination to fulfill her pledge to redeem the Philippines.

"For *Bataan* is no longer a mere geographical expression without meaning in terms of human value. *Bataan* is now an enduring monument to civilization, a symbol of freedom lost, a battleground where Americans and Filipinos sealed with blood a lasting friendship and gave expression to the supreme determination of our two peoples to fight together until the enemy is crushed and lost freedom regained.

### HEROISM DISPLAYED ON BATAAN

"I can never forget the gaunt but courageous faces of the men left on *Bataan* and Corregidor, the valor and heroism which they displayed even in the face of certain doom. When President Quezon and I left Corregidor to continue here the struggle against the invaders, we did not give up hope that somehow reinforcements would come soon and save those beleaguered men.

"What a difference it would have made in the Battle of the Philippines had airplane carriers like this succeeded in getting near *Bataan* in those fateful days! Who knows if with a score of planes the tide of battle would not have turned in our favor!

### FORCES OF FREEDOM UNCONQUERABLE

"But the Epic of *Bataan* is not the end. It is only the beginning. The forces of freedom are unconquerable. They are no longer on the defensive. Every day now, in the Pacific as in the other theatres of war, the enemy is reeling under the mighty blows of our forces on land, on sea and in the air.

"The commissioning of the *U. S. S. Bataan* is therefore being made under the most auspicious circumstances. Soon it will be joining our mighty offensive against the enemy. Even now we can visualize the brave fliers of the

*U. S. S. Bataan*, inspired by the name which their carrier bears, winging their way to the Philippines on a mission of revenge and liberation with the ringing watchword 'On to *Bataan*.' Let us wish the *U. S. S. Bataan* god-speed."

## Japs Plan to Reorganize Islands' Sugar Industry

The reorganization of the Philippine sugar industry, which has been under consideration by the Japanese military administration since last year, will be carried out soon, the Japanese radio announces.

Under the new 'rationalization' plan, the 70 existing sugar-refining mills are to be reduced to less than half that number. Some will be amalgamated, others will be utilized solely for the production of alcohol and butanol, while the remaining sugar mills will be converted to other purposes.

The increased production of alcohol and butanol under the new scheme is expected to go a long way toward assuring a self-sufficiency of liquid fuel in the Philippines.

## Coop Savings Plan Offers Filipinos Chance To Aid Islands' Reconstruction

**BATAAN** presents questions and answers about system which will assure secure economic foundation for Philippines after the war.

The Cooperative Savings Plan, sponsored by Manuel A. Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner, and approved by President Manuel L. Quezon, opens the opportunity to every Filipino abroad to help in the post-war reconstruction of the Philippines. It offers every Filipino not in uniform a direct way to serve his country and the United Nations by converting his savings into United States War Bonds. It assures him capital for the foundation of his economic security in the Philippines after the war.

**What is this Plan?** The Philippine Government in Washington will receive for safekeeping United States War Bonds owned by Filipinos who voluntarily agree to deposit these with the Philippine Government for the duration. After the war is over and peace is restored in the Philippines, the Philippine Government, through its proper department, will help the depositors organize a corporation in the Philippines whose object is to develop certain industries or engage in agriculture.

**What is the main object of the Plan?** It is to give every Filipino in the United States and Hawaii an opportunity to share in the building of the Philippine Republic through the use of his savings.

**Who may participate in the Plan?** All Filipinos.

**Can the depositor send money for deposit?** The Philippine Government will accept for deposit United States War Bonds only.

**To whom will the War Bonds be sent for deposit?** Participants in the Plan should send their War Bonds to the Philippine National Bank, 25 Broadway, New York, New York, accompanied by a form letter which may be obtained from the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; the Western Division, Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, Suite 1108-1110, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; The Philippine Center, 131 West 72nd Street, New York City; or the presidents of Filipino communities or Filipino Nationals Councils.

. . . continued on following page

*Can a Filipino send his War Bond to the Philippine National Bank in New York for deposit for the duration without participating in the Plan? Yes.*

*Can the depositor withdraw any or all of his War Bonds before the end of the war? Under this Plan, the depositor may not cash his bonds before the war is over, except in extreme cases of emergency, such as sickness or death in the family, in which case he will be permitted to cash as many of his War Bonds as are sufficient to defray such expenses.*

*What will happen to the War Bonds should the depositor die before the end of the war? His bonds will be held in the name of his beneficiary.*

*What will the Philippine Government do with the deposits after the end of the war? The Philippping Government will help the depositors organize a corporation to engage in business or agriculture in the Philippines. Each depositor will be entitled to shares of stock in the corporation corresponding to the total of his United States War Bonds deposits. That will be his investment in the reconstruction of the Philippines.*

*Who will determine the nature of business which the proposed corporation will engage in? It will be determined by the depositors themselves. The Philippine Government, through its proper department, will, of course, lend assistance in the selection of an enterprise in which Filipino capital can be most profitably employed.*

*Will the Philippine Government participate financially in this enterprise? The Philippine Government will make no financial investments in the corporation. It will, however, guide the depositors in the organization of the corporation and extend to them all the governmental facilities toward that purpose. Once it is organized, the Philippine Government will leave the whole administration and supervision of the corporation to its duly elected officers.*

*Who will bear the expense in carrying out this Plan? The Philippine Government will bear all expenses incurred in carrying out this Plan. Not one cent of the depositors' money will be used to defray expenses in receiving and keeping the War Bonds for deposit.*

## Filipinos In U. S. Army Set Records For Hard Work In Learning War

Activated 18 months ago, First Filipino Regiment called "hardest working troops in the army" by their officers.

Camp Beale, Marysville, Calif.—The United States Army's hardest-working bunch of potential Jap-fighters is now training here—striving to live up to their regimental motto "Laging Una" which, translated from their native Tagalog dialect, means "Always First."

They are the members of the 1st Filipino Regiment, formed almost a year ago at Fort Ord, Calif., and sent up Camp Beale, Calif., on the edge of the Sacramento Valley for training.

Training constantly to absorb and utilize new techniques learned by U. S. armed forces in combat, the Filipinos are termed by officers as the hardest-working troops in the Army.

### TRAIN FOR COMBAT DUTY

The men are training for combat work at the present time, with particular emphasis being placed on jungle tactics and close-in fighting. They are eager to get into combat, as proven by an incident which occurred shortly after the regiment was formed.

The men underwent a short indoctrination period, and then were issued a few rounds of rifle ammunition which they fired in order to familiarize themselves with their weapons. Unaware, at that time, of Army channels, most of them there sent letters to President Roosevelt, telling him they had been in the Army and had fired their weapons so please was it not possible for them to be sent to a combat zone immediately.

### SERVED IN PHILIPPINES

A small percentage of the regiment's officers are Filipinos, and some of them have seen service in the Philippines as recently as the fight put up on Bataan by American and Filipino forces.

On the non-military side, the Filipinos have set a record unequalled by other groups in the Army.

Well over \$20,000,000 worth of government insurance has been purchased by members of the regiment. Contributions to the recent Red Cross drive by members of the regiment set a new high record for donations by members of a single regiment.

Members of the 1st—well over 90 per cent of them—are represented still in the Philippines by relatives. Which may explain the record they have set up during their training period here and which they are sure will continue when they get into active combat.

### NEVER KNEW WHEN TO QUIT

"They never know when to quit," one officer said, "When the 5 o'clock whistle blows other troops have a tendency to drop everything for the day. Not these boys, though. They spend their evenings in study, and work just as hard during their hourly 10-minute rest periods as they do during the rest of the hour."

The Filipinos take more pride in their uniform than do most troops, it seems. A visitor to their barracks is impressed by the spotlessness of their clothing and its knife-edge creases.

Naturally very self-reliant, they fit right in with the Army's training program for infantry troops, which places a premium on men who can work singly or in small groups.

*When can one begin sending War Bonds for deposit in connection with the Plan? Any Filipino interested in the Plan may send his War Bonds for deposit to the Philippine National Bank in New York City now.*

*Are receipts issued for deposits made? Every deposit will be acknowledged by the Manager of the Philippine National Bank.*

The Philippine Government aims, through this Plan, to enable Filipinos to invest their savings in the Philippine Republic. After the war, great opportunities for agricultural and industrial development will be open to all, and Filipinos abroad should prepare themselves now to be able to help materially in the rebuilding of their country.

## Japs Jockeyed Into Weak Position Face Dilemma In Southwest Pacific

General Sewell writes that Japs eye New Guinea but fear thrust of U. S. fleet from West Central Pacific. American strategy holds Nip fleet at Truk.

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL HORACE S. SEWELL  
*Military Analyst for British Information Services*

The Japs are reported to be persisting in their attempts to reinforce their garrisons on Bougainville. There is every indication that they intend to fight it out on the island and that the fighting will be bitter.

Heavy attacks by General MacArthur's air forces have also been kept up on Japanese advance base at Rabaul and other enemy installations on the island of New Britain, 250 miles west of Bougainville.

Enemy cruisers, destroyers and submarines have frequently been attacked in the harbor of Rabaul, but up to now there has been no report of enemy capital ships or aircraft carriers having moved south from Truk, the great Jap island base 830 miles north of Rabaul. The movement of Jap merchantmen from Truk to Rabaul is not regarded as an offensive measure but as a desperate effort by the enemy to restore its defensive position at Rabaul.

### JAPS NOW IN WEAK POSITION

The Japs have been jockeyed into a weak position by General MacArthur, who first threatened New Britain from Finschhafen, and while the Japs had their eyes on New Guinea, effected his surprise landings on Choiseul and Bougainville Islands behind their backs. This Jap dilemma is further complicated by the fear of a drive by Admiral Nimitz from the West Central Pacific. Consequently, they are reluctant to move the bulk of their naval forces — with attendant aircraft carriers — southward from Truk.

For months the Japs have been losing landbased aircraft in New Britain, and recently they have suffered losses in Bougainville. This situation will continue to grow worse for them, and though they may succeed in moving men into Bougainville by dribbles, they cannot alter their strategic position, which is basically weak.

### EVENTS SHOW WE HAVE INITIATIVE

The island fighting of the last few months has shown how completely the initiative has passed to General MacArthur. For more than a year, the Southwest Pacific forces were on the

defensive. It was an active defensive consisting of local protective attacks, but the general strategy was defense.

Now the nature of the war in the Southwest Pacific is changing. All the Japanese can hope for is to prolong the island fighting and put off the time when they will have to lose face and abandon their outposts. It is probable that they also hope, as Germany does, that the Allies may make some mistake which will enable them to retrieve something of the losses they have suffered in position and prestige.



## Madame Lim Lauds U. S. Role In Philippines

The gratitude of Filipinos to the United States for their liberation from Spanish rule and for the benefits they enjoyed under the protection of Uncle Sam before the Japanese invasion was voiced by Mme. Vicente Lim, in a talk before members of the Washington, D. C., Women's National Democratic Club.

Mme. Lim, wife of Brig. Gen. Lim of the Philippine Army, and the first president of the Philippine Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke eloquently of America's part in bringing prosperity and progress to the people whose 7,000 islands in the Pacific had been exploited by Spain for 300 years. Extending credit to the Spaniards for introducing Christianity to the Filipinos, Mme. Lim said, "We are the only Christians in the Orient. That is the

most important difference between the Filipinos and other Orientals. The Japs cannot forcibly place Shintoism in our homes and with a swish of the sword and a stroke of the pen, eliminate our religion."

Dressed in a picturesque native costume, the speaker presented a striking picture as she told in fluent English of the struggle of her people for freedom.

"Every time my country raises its head above a certain level, some unforeseen occurrence lays it down," she commented. "But you can never keep a good people or a good country down," she added.

"I've felt it my duty to tell Americans what a glorious achievement theirs has been in the Orient," she continued. "The United States has been the only nation which has founded and developed a democratic government in the Orient. I want every American to see what has been done in the Philippines so out of that picture you can take courage and go ahead with this liberation task you've begun. It won't be easy. And even after victory is won, and I'm sure it will be, your task will be more than heavy. If you should fail, there'll be no hope in the world," she concluded.



## Quezon Issues Thanksgiving Day Message For Islands

President Quezon issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation which was broadcast to the people of the Philippines.

He enjoined his people "to pray to Almighty God . . . for the prompt liberation of our unhappy people from the invader, and the restoration of peace, happiness, prosperity and liberty to our country."

The text of the proclamation included President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Day statement:

"I deem it proper that the day be also observed in the Philippines as in the United States, and accordingly enjoin all the inhabitants of the Philippines to pray to Almighty God on that day for the prompt liberation of our unhappy people from the invader, and the restoration of peace, happiness, prosperity and liberty to our country," President Quezon said.

## General MacArthur Needs 500 Planes To Take Philippines, Chandler Says

**Kentucky Senator who toured world battlefronts wants intensification of Pacific campaign and wants definition of British role in that theater**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur needs 500 bombing planes, more men, and more big guns if he is to be enabled to carry out his desire to return to the Philippines, Senator A. B. Chandler, of Kentucky, said in Chicago recently.

If MacArthur can reduce Rabaul and Wewak, he can go to Mindanao and cut Japanese supply lines to the Southwest Pacific, the Senator said.

Senator Chandler, who was a member of the senatorial committee of five which made a tour of battle fronts on which American troops are fighting, recalled that in a recent raid on Rabaul, MacArthur had only 60 bombers.

Senator Chandler said the decision of the joint chiefs of staff to minimize the war in the Pacific was a grave and serious decision, and expressed hope that the forthcoming meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Josef Stalin would result in a decision from Russia to aid the United States in fighting Japan.

### WANTS BRITISH COMMITMENT

He also wants a definite commitment from Churchill on what part Britain will play in the Pacific should Germany be knocked out of the war.

"Four ways are open to MacArthur to carry the war to Japan," Senator Chandler said. "These are through the Aleutians, through the mid-Pacific, from bases in China and through the limited offensive which MacArthur now is carrying on."

"So long as the Japanese were in the Aleutian Islands our Hawaiian naval base at Pearl Harbor was immobilized. Elimination of the enemy from Attu and Kiska has opened the way for us to fight an offensive war in the Pacific, limited as it may be.

### DELAY BRINGS DIFFICULTIES

"Delay in carrying the battle to Japan now may make this war much more difficult and conceivably make it impossible to win."

"This war is being run by civilians and I feel that a Senator who voted for war and for taxes to support a war should walk as closely as possible to the soldiers who are fighting it," Chandler said. "Generals in the field request what they need in men and material and when it is not forthcoming they ask once more. Then they need someone to speak for them. That is all I have been trying to do."



*General MacArthur*



## Quezon Tells Philippines He'll Return With MacArthur

President Quezon, in a message broadcast to the people of the Philippines on the Commonwealth's anniversary, said that he had it "on good authority that General MacArthur will soon have the men and material he needs for the reconquest of our homeland."

He assured his people "that the Government and people of the United States have never forgotten their obligations to you. He said that "General MacArthur has been constantly asking for more planes, supplies and materials in order that he can carry out his one dream, which is to oust the Japanese from our shores."

### ENCOURAGES FILIPINO GUERRILLAS

President Quezon reviewed the centuries-long fight of the Filipinos for their freedom up to now. He again sent words of encouragement to "our armed forces, who are fighting in the hills, mountains and jungles of the Philippines." He told them, "You are

writing with your sacrifices another chapter in the history of the Philippines that, like the epic of Bataan, will live forever in the hearts of lovers of freedom everywhere."

"I have felt your sufferings so deeply and have constantly shared them with you that I have been a sick man since I arrived in Washington, and for the last five months I have been actually unable to leave my bed," President Quezon continued. "But sick as I am, I have not for a moment failed to do my duty. As a matter of fact the conference which resulted in the message of President Roosevelt was held practically in my bedroom."

President Quezon referred to President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking for authority to advance the date of Philippine independence, previously set for July 4, 1946.

### BATAAN SHOWED HERITAGE

"In Bataan we showed the world once more our heritage of heroism. By every nation's first duty of self-defense and self-preservation, we took up arms and fought the invader. No self-respecting nation could have shirked the challenge of that treacherous attack that started in Baguio on December 8, 1941. To have avoided that challenge or to have cowered before it would have been to lose all pride and dignity, to have suffered a bottomless humiliation . . .

"I know that Japan has granted a so-called independence to the Philippines. How unreal and meaningless that independence is, you and I know. The real purpose of this pseudo-independence is contained in the text of the military pact ratified by the National Assembly October 18, according to a Manila-dated Domei report broadcast by Tokyo, which says that 'the high contracting parties shall closely cooperate on matters political, economic and military for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia,' he pointed out.

"I want to give you my assurance that the Government of the Philippines will provide amply for those who fought in this war, for their orphans and their dependents.

### ASSURES U. S. SUPPORT

"I realize how sometimes you must have felt that you were being abandoned. But once again I want to assure you that the Government and people

. . . continued on page 22

## State Dept. Publication Reveals Hull Expected Jap Aggression In 1937

U. S. Secretary of State told envoy that he proceeded on "theory that Japan definitely contemplates securing domination" over hundreds of millions in Far East, Pacific.

The State Department revealed recently that Secretary of State Hull had concluded before the bombing of the United States gunboat Panay in 1937 that Japan intended by any means in her power to dominate half the world.

Hitherto unpublished details of Japan's relentless march from one act of aggression to another during "pre-war" days are revealed in a series of diplomatic documents published by the department.

Nearly 700 such records are contained in the first volume of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931-41, Volume I." A second volume is expected in a few weeks.

Scattered throughout the record are repeated indications by the Japanese that they had no intention of acceding to American wishes, particularly in regard to aggression in China.

The volume contains the following quotation from a statement by Hull to a foreign diplomat on September 21, 1938:

"Since August of a year ago I have proceeded here on the theory that Japan definitely contemplates securing domination over as many hundreds of millions of people as possible in eastern Asia and gradually extending her control through the Pacific Islands to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere, thereby dominating, in practical effect, that one-half of the world."

He was convinced that "she is seeking this objective by any and every kind of means."

"At the same time," he said, "I have gone on the theory that Germany is equally bent on becoming the dominating colossus of continental Europe."

The story begins with the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese in 1931, at which time Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister in Peiping, cabled the State Department that a week before the Mukden incident he had been warned by John C. Ferguson, an American who was then an adviser to the Chinese Government, that Japan would occupy Manchuria within three months.

(Mr. Ferguson, since retired, is a repatriate on the Gripsholm due in New York December 2.)

Mr. Johnson concluded, he reported, that the incident was an aggressive act long planned by Japan.

### JAP HAND REVEALED

The Japanese got away with it, though their action brought them under sharp American criticism.

By July, 1937, the Japanese were ready for another venture and invaded North China after the incident at Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping.

Of the 947 pages of the volume, 240 are devoted to correspondence relating to the bombing of American civilians by Japanese forces and other acts endangering the lives and welfare of American nationals in China. This part of the volume includes the Panay documents.

The volume disclosed that Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan up to the time of Pearl Harbor, informed the Japanese government on September 13, 1940, that 280 instances of bombing of American property had been brought to his attention.

By November, 1938, Japan was ready to show her hand. She had joined the anti-Comintern pact with Germany and Italy, and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared that "Japan is determined also to co-operate in the re-establishment of world order, guided by a common view of the world"—the Axis view.

In February, 1941, Japanese attacks on American property were so frequent that Mr. Grew told the Japanese Foreign Office it was impossible to believe that the Japanese authorities in China were endeavoring to avoid new incidents.

## Bataan Will Be Avenged

... continued from page 5

jectives. The commander, Captain Navarrete, maneuvered the boats of his squadron at high speed to positions from which he could attack the hostile planes. When subjected to dive-bombing attack, he continued the fire of his machine guns with such accuracy that at least three of the hostile aircraft were hit and badly damaged, and the enemy forced to discontinue the attack.

### MacARTHUR CITED IGOROT SOLDIERS

And then there is the story of that memorable battle of February 15, 1942, in which the Filipino soldiers from the Mountain Province especially distinguished themselves. General MacArthur's communique reads:

"During a recent enemy offensive, the 20th Japanese infantry made an attack on a position held by a single Igorot company. To a man, the Igorots died in their fox-holes without flinching or thought of retreat but exacting a tremendous toll from the Japanese. To restore the situation, our high command ordered an immediate counterattack by a tank unit, supported by the infantry. The infantry soldiers were Igorots, eager to even the score of their lost tribesmen.

"The bamboo jungles and the heavy, irregular terrain of the section of the front were almost impenetrable and apparently made it impossible for the tanks to operate. Without a word the Igorot commander hoisted his men to the tops of the tanks in order that they might guide the machines through the matted morass of underbrush, thickets and trees. The exposed Igorot soldiers on top of the tanks served as the eyes of the American drivers. Each guide signalled his driver with a stick, and as the unit closed in on the enemy, the Igorots fired continuously with their automatic pistols. Bataan has seen many wild mornings, but nothing to equal this. No quarter was asked and none was given. Always above the din of battle roared the fierce shouts of the Igorots as they rode the tanks and fired their pistols. When the attack was over, the remnants of the tanks and of the Igorots were still there but the 20th Japanese Infantry was completely annihilated."

as they rode the tanks and fired their

... continued on page 20

# FDR Says Filipinos Fully Earned Freedom In Commemorating Commonwealth's 8th Year

Presidential message read by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Murphy on radio program saluting anniversary. Former High Commissioner predicts that if Japs are in Islands next November 15, their days will be numbered.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the people of the Philippines read over the radio by Justice Frank Murphy, declared that "we work and fight for the day of your liberation—for the day when your government shall be restored to Manila—when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned."

Telegram:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1943

Honorable Frank Murphy  
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

Today, on this anniversary, and on every day that shall pass until the Japanese enemy is finally and totally defeated, the American people send messages of hope and faith to you, the gallant people of the Philippine Commonwealth. We work and we fight for the day of your liberation—for the day when your Government shall be restored to Manila—when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Justice Murphy, last Governor General of the Philippines and first American High Commissioner, was the principal speaker in a program, broadcast by NBC at 7:30 P. M., commemorating the eighth anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth. He was introduced by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of the Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations.

"That message, Justice Murphy said, in referring to the telegram printed elsewhere on this page, was written by the President of the United State who sponsored and approved the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. He is the same President who has solemnly vowed that the freedom of the Philippines will be redeemed. You need only know his integrity and uncompromising tenacity of purpose to realize that this promise to the Philippine people will be kept.

## 250,000 SAW CEREMONIES

"Eight years ago today, November 15, 1935, a quarter million people gathered before the Legislative Building in Manila witnessed a momentous

and heart-warming event. They saw the inauguration of a new democratic government established by and for a nation of 17 million Filipino souls with the aid and wholehearted approval of a nation of 132 million Americans. They saw a great world power (the United States) forswearing the fruits of conquest, commend the destiny of a rich and matchless archipelago into the hands of the Filipino people. Before their eyes, a commonwealth was born. Participating in that event as the last Governor-General of the Philippines and relinquishing the reins of government to a president of their own choosing was a privilege that I shall always deeply cherish.

"Today we mark the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. It is the second to be observed by the Filipino people under the hostile surveillance of a Japanese army of occupation. It may not be the last. But I have a strong conviction if on the next fifteenth of November the Japanese are still in the Philippines, their days in the Islands will be of brief number. For in the



Justice Frank Murphy

South Pacific the avenging hosts of the Allied armies and navies are mustering for a sweep to the North, backed by all the power and might of this great country. Their gaze is fixed on Manila, and beyond Manila lies Tokyo.

## JAP EFFORTS FAIL

"It is nearly two years since the Japanese completed their military conquest of the Philippines. But their brief victory is one of arms alone. Their real struggle to conquer the Philippines—their fruitless effort to win the loyalty of the Filipino people—continues to this day. How desperately the invaders are trying to propagandize their victims can be seen in the news which is doled out every day over the Manila and Tokyo radios. Japanese speakers proclaim the slogan that the Filipino people are Oriental, not Occidental. Therefore, it is argued, the Filipinos should cast their

... continued on page 25

# LEADERS CONGRATULATE FILIPIN

"It gives me great pleasure to send this message to all Filipinos in the armed forces through BATAAN. I am sure that you are eager to go overseas and face the enemy. I feel equally sure that you will acquit yourselves and fight to die or win. In this war the Filipinos have already won world renown for their bravery in the field of battle. The Filipino forces who died in Bataan and Corregidor handed down to you the unfinished task, which is, to redeem our homeland. I know you will not fail them. All of us must continue to keep faith with them and fight the enemy until complete victory is won. I wish you Godspeed."

MANUEL L. QUEZON,  
President of the Philippines.

"I am happy to send through the BATAAN my cordial salutations to all Filipinos in the United States armed forces and those engaged in essential war effort.

"We Filipinos have shared and continue to share in the supreme task of winning this global war. From the beaches of Aparri and Lingayen, from the plains of central Luzon to the hills of Bataan and the tunnels of Corregidor, our people once withstood gallantly the mighty onslaughts of a vicious enemy. Overwhelmed and outnumbered, we had to bow in the end. But we were never outfought. Today, in many an isolated town and barrio, in some remote mountains and hills in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, brave Filipinos continue resisting the enemy.

"This is the undying spirit of all Filipinos everywhere. With the Lord's blessings and with America's help, we know that it will carry us to victory. May God shower His blessings on us all!"



Sergio Osmena

SERGIO OSMENA  
Vice President of the Philippines

It is a pleasure for me to send my personal greetings to you, and through the pages of BATAAN, to those of your gallant countrymen who are struggling in the defense of their homeland.



T. Holcomb

"Marines know the Philippines well; for for many years we have seen service there. I served at Olongapo in 1903 and 1905 and remember well the many pleasant associations there. When the tension of 1941 became apparent the 4th Marines were sent from China to the Philippines. This historic regiment served with distinction during the trying days of Bataan and in the defense of Corregidor. I am sure that those who served in the 4th, could they but voice their thoughts, would have nothing but the highest praise for the heroic resistance of the Filipinos.

"The present trend of the action in the Pacific gives us hope that soon the Philippine Commonwealth will be able to assume her chosen place in the family of nations."

T. HOLCOMB  
Lieutenant General, U.S.M.C.  
The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.



Filipinos in three branches of posing in front of the Philippine field over the blue), typify the able Philippines. Left to right of the U. S. Naval Academy; Lt. I U. S. Coast Guard, and Lt. I Army A



Troops of the 1st Filipino Infantry for anticipated action against

# O FIGHTERS IN U. S. ARMED FORCES



The United States armed forces, the flag in battle-display (the red fighting spirit of an unconquerable: Midshipman Sergio Molano Ensign Enrique S. Estevanez of the Leon J. Hernandez of the U. S. Air Forces.

"The loyalty and eagerness of the Filipinos whom I have the honor to command can only fill one with confidence as the final outcome of this struggle: a complete crushing of the Axis, and a free Philippines. Mabuhay ang Kalayaan nang Filipinas!"

COL. ROBERT H. OFFLEY

*Commanding Officer, 1st Filipino Infantry*



Frank Knox

"Through this medium I greet the gallant Filipinos who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with all those who are opposed to the common enemies of freedom.

"Those still in the Philippines, who craftily wage war against the Japanese invader, deserve grateful recognition. True independence will not be guaranteed to any nation until the glorious day when the Axis yields to overpowering Allied strength—a day growing ever nearer.

"Until that day dawns, we fight side by side, unfaltering in our purpose."

FRANK KNOX

*The Secretary of the Navy*



U. S. SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

try Battalion train in California, the invaders of their homeland.

"The gallant resistance of the heroic people of the Philippine Commonwealth can only fill with admiration the hearts of all freedom-loving peoples.

"The President of the United States has pledged the resources of our country to the end that Philippines' "freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

"Filipinos are working shoulder to shoulder with other nationals of our Allies on ships of the United States Merchant Marine, helping to maintain the flow of ocean commerce so essential in our pursuit of victory. In the armed forces of the United States Filipinos are fighting toward the day when the common enemy will be driven from lands won by treachery.

"The Philippine Government is a signatory of the declaration of unity by the United Nations. As such it has participated in Allied Pacific war councils. It has participated in the United Nations' conferences on food and agriculture. It will be represented in those conferences which will plan a world of peace, when invaded lands are restored to rightful owners, and products of those lands will be sold in the markets of the world.

"The people of the United States are fully aware of what the Filipinos, their government, and their army have done in defense of the United States flag and of their own freedom. The day is not too far distant when Bataan and Corregidor, names that will remain forever great in the annals of heroic causes, will be regained for the people who so nobly defended them."

REAR ADMIRAL E. S. LAND, U.S.N. Ret'd.)  
*Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission, and  
War Shipping Administrator*



E. S. Land

# PORFIRIO G. FLANDES

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Inland Marine  
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Sprinklers  
Use and Occupancy  
Fire and Extended  
Coverage  
War Risks

Life  
Annuity  
Endowment  
Ordinary  
Health and Accident  
Miscellaneous

Fellow Countrymen:

I am happy to announce that Insurance Companies which I represented in Chicago, Illinois, for the past ten years, through the R. N. Crawford & Co., Inc., a direct American representative of Lloyd's of London, England, have now extended my connections to their respective Branch in their Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, California.

The Insurance Department of the State of California has also given me full authorization to transact, negotiate, or effect insurance of all kinds and forms in the State.

This is indeed for the first time in the history of Filipinos in the State of California that their interests are now being legitimately represented to the legal reserve Insurance Companies in the country to have the full coverage from any unforeseen hazard, property damage and liability.

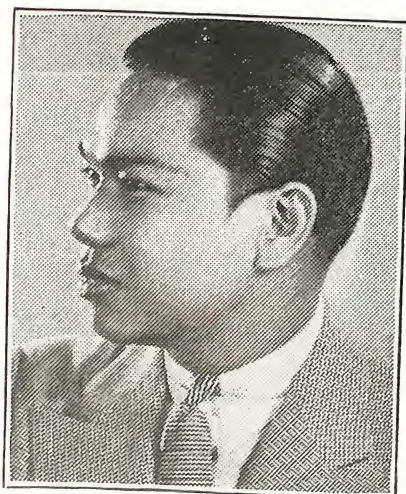
My service is yours for the asking! For full particulars, please call or write to the above address, and I will see to it that attention is given to you promptly.

With kindest personal regards to you and yours, I am

Yours very truly,



PORFIRIO G. FLANDES,



FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH R. N. CRAWFORD & CO., INC., CHICAGO

# Future Peace In Pacific Depends On Close Cooperation Between U. S., Islands --- Quezon

**In a speech to New York Herald-Tribune Forum, Philippines President predicts great part for Filipinos in Asia's future and important contributions for modernization of Far East.**

President Quezon of the Philippines, in an address before the Herald-Tribune Forum in New York, declared that "in the interest of both the United States and the Philippines there should always be a very close relationship and cooperation between the American and Filipino people even after they have become politically independent of one another."

"The security of both the United States and the Philippines, and perhaps the future peace of the Pacific, will depend very much on that relationship," added President Quezon.

President Quezon's address was delivered in his behalf by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the Philippine War Cabinet.

## AMERICANS CHOOSE FREEDOM

"The Treaty of Paris," President Quezon said, is an important milestone in the history of America. In fact, it is as if the day it was signed, America was placed on the crossroads of a new destiny. What road were the American people to take—the road to imperialism or the road to human liberty and freedom?

"It is interesting to look back in retrospect now, from a vantage point that is free from the bias and prejudice of those earlier years, and see how, from the very beginning, American thought has been unerring and rectilinear against any imperialistic incursions and in favor of self-government of the peoples that had fallen under American influence and protection—the peoples of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

"President McKinley emphasized from the start: 'The Philippines are ours not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.'

"Later, William H. Taft, the first American civil governor, epitomized American policy in the Philippines in that famous sentence, 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.'

## AMERICA WAS GUIDING HAND

"From that time on, as one reviews Philippine-American history, it is striking to note that every step taken by

America in the Philippines conforms strictly to a blueprint that seemed to have been prepared in advance, the main feature of which is the political, social, and economic development of the Filipino people under the guiding hand of America.

"On the solid foundation of our Christian faith and Latin culture which make up our Spanish heritage, America built in the Philippines an enduring monument to Western culture and civilization. Spain had brought the Christian faith more than four hundred years before. American democratic ideals and the American way of life had been deeply ingrained in the Filipino. A truly Oriental people who have preserved some of the best customs and habits of life of their ancestors had been westernized in faith and political ideology by a happy combination of the Spanish and American cultures.

## NEW SCHOOLS OPENED

"Schools were opened by the Americans from the first days of American rule. American teachers were brought to the Philippines and sent all over the islands, roads were built, sanitation was improved, the standard of living was raised, and the economic development of the people was fostered and accelerated. It must be stated, in passing, that contrary to the belief of some people, all this was paid for, and gladly, by the Filipino taxpayer.

"America then has answered the challenge hurled at her by Whitelaw Reid when on February 13, 1899, discussing the purport of the Treaty of Paris in Chicago, he said:

"If we are unequal to a manly and intelligent discharge of the responsi-

bilities the war has entailed, then let us confess our unworthiness, and beg Japan to assume the duties of a civilized Christian state toward the Philippines, while England can extend the same relief to us in Cuba and Puerto Rico. But having thus ignominiously shirked the position demanded by our belligerency and our success, let us never again presume to take a place among the self-respecting and responsible nations of the earth that can ever lay us liable to another such task. If called to it, let us at the outset admit our unfitness, withdraw within our own borders and leave these larger duties of the world to less incapable races or less craven rulers."

## MUTUAL FAITH BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP

"It is a record of accomplishment, founded on mutual faith and respect which the two people had for each other, which they carried out with the greatest cooperation. In this theretofore unparalleled treatment of a subject people by a sovereign nation, belief in racial superiority began to give way to the more humane and correct philosophy of equality, regardless of color or race.

"The first organic law for the government of the Philippines enacted by the Congress of the United States, was in truth the Magna Charta of the Filipino people's liberties. Later, under President Theodore Roosevelt, the Philippine Assembly was created, and for the first time in their history the Filipino people were represented in the lower house of the legislature.

"When Woodrow Wilson assumed the presidency, the Filipinization of the government service was accelerated. He appointed Governor General Harrison to carry out this policy and sent the following message to the Filipino people: 'We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantages of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands.'

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## Filipino Soldiers Get Bolos, Prefer To Carve Up Invading Japanese

War Department approves order allowing Filipino units to carry native knife, eighteen inches long, with razor-like blade. Business groups donated them.

Have you seen a Filipino bolo knife? If not, you probably have heard about it.

You have heard that it is a deadly weapon used by Filipino-American braves against the enemy in Bataan, Corregidor, and Philippine campaigns. The weapon is offensive, as well as defensive.

Many Filipino soldiers are wearing their bolos, additional weapons to the standard GI equipment. They were donated as a gift by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Uncle Sam's brown skinned Filipino soldiers are loyal to the Army and to the democratic tradition. But they had expressed one grievance: they did not have enough bolos.

### KNIFE USED FOR MAKING LIVING

In peace time, the knife is used mostly for cutting through underbrush, for building shelter, for making a living, and as the all-around standby. As a fighting weapon, the Filipino soldier would rather trade his rifle and bayonet for it.

Early stages of Filipino history saw the bolo as being the law. With it the Filipino kept peace with his neighbors and maintained order. When he was aggrieved, he resorted to the bolo to right the wrong.

Unwelcomed visitors from all parts of the world have invaded the Philippines from time immemorial, and it was with this weapon that the Filipino drove them off his shores, or he went down with his hands clashing the hilt of his trusted weapon.

### BOLO MADE FOR FIGHTING

There are many kinds of bolos, according to their uses, shapes, and temper of the steel blades. The bolos donated by the Los Angeles business men are strictly made to order for fighting, and received approval from the United States War Department and WPB for manufacturing.

Honed to its traditional razor-edge keenness, the blade is about 18 inches in length, and nearly three inches in width at its broadest dimension. The blade tapers from the middle toward the shaft and also toward the point. It very much resembles the ancient sword.

And by the way, the Japs don't relish this weapon any too well.

It is not double-edged, but it tapers from a thick back to an extremely keen edge. The scabbard usually is made of native wood and covered with carved designs.

### SETS OFF JIU JITSU

In the hands of a Filipino campaigner, the enemy would not know whether the Filipino will throw it or lunge with it. Unlike the bayonet, the bolo can come from within any direction where the Japs' jiu jitsu is ineffective. The Japs, too, know that a Filipino would rather chop his enemy to pieces than shoot him with a rifle.

Time alone will tell the score. Judging from the enthusiasm of the Filipino soldiers, it is evident that the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has made a good investment. It donated a gift that will live for a long future in the memories of the proud, stalwart Filipino soldiers. They are truly grateful.



## Colonel Offley Defines Leadership

"Leadership may be said to be the ability to handle men. Certain qualities must be acquired and displayed in order to exercise this all-important art.

"What are these qualities?

"Let us remember ten of them. Count them on the finger tips and recite them daily. To memorize them alphabetically is probably the simplest method. Here they are: bearing, courage, dependability, endurance, enthusiasm, initiative, judgment, justice, knowledge, and tact.



Col. Robert H. Offley

"Without knowledge there can be no leadership, so let us consider that quality first. We must strive to know our job. There is no place for the bluffer. He is soon caught and his respect is lost. This quality must be tempered with judgment, which is nothing more than good common sense and the ability to make correct decisions. Tact goes hand in hand with this quality. To be tactful is to have an understanding of human nature and a consideration for the feelings of others. The faculty of seeing what needs to be done, of making a wise decision, and of taking action without hesitation is called initiative.

In other words, we must accept responsibility. Loyalty is the essence of dependability. Orders are sacred to the dependable soldier, and he carries them out to the letter, in spirit and fact. A leader must have the ability to stand pain, fatigue, distress and hardship; otherwise he has no endurance. Absence of fear is not courage. Courage is self-control which causes us to accept responsibility, and to act in a dangerous situation. One must avoid partiality to be just. Justice calls for firmness and consistency. The leader must be an example of smart appearance. Bearing involves cleanliness, neatness, dignity and the control of one's emotions. Last, but not least, is the condition of feeling called enthusiasm. Great odds are overcome by spirit and morale. If we believe in ourselves and are convinced we *won't* be beaten, we *can't* be beaten!

## Filipino Soldiers Ready To Stamp Out Japs From Island, Soldier Says

Considering what U. S. has done and all advantages of the Philippines, youthful fighter predicts that they will give good account of themselves.

By CPL. JULIUS B. RUIZ

Filipino soldiers have a great stake in this war. The majority of them were born in the Philippines, but came to America to reprove themselves for leadership in their homeland. Only three years away from independence, they will be ready to return home when Uncle Sam gives the signal to stamp out the enemy.

The great American melting pot has afforded them the opportunity to be brought closer together, for the majority of them rejoined their buddies on the Pacific Coast. They come from all over the United States and territories and possessions — Hawaii, Alaska, Guam.

With their country under the heels of the invaders, the Filipinos are perhaps the only soldiers in the world who can be loyal to two nations at once. They are loyal to the United States, where they have been living, and they are just as loyal to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and their exiled government with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

### NATIONS CLOSELY LINKED

They can be that way because the United States and the Philippines have been closely linked for more than four decades. To them, the two nations are almost one.

Filipinos have been under the United States' jurisdiction, but they have been permitted to rule themselves and to choose their own leaders. That's democracy—and it means as much to them as it does to Americans.

The people of the Philippines had a good, long chance to learn what life is like without democracy, to learn how some ruling nations treat outlying colonies. That was an almost 400-year stretch under Spanish rule.

Then the Americans came along at the turn of the century and gave them public schools, modern sanitation, good roads, bridges, including all modern facilities common in America.

### MOST OCCIDENTALIZED RACE

All these, plus the four centuries of Spanish regime, have Occidentalized the Filipinos, perhaps more than any other people in the Far East. They have been Americanized in education, ideas of government, economics, and ideals. They have learned to think and to feel like average Americans.

Everything the United States stands for, the Philippines stand for, too, because it was a "small United States" of the Far East before the Japs moved in.

These Filipinos believe that the destinies of the United States and the home nation are linked together for a long future. These soldiers feel their people have earned—by their showing in this war, on Bataan and Corregidor, if by nothing else—the recognition as Uncle Sam's partners in the task at hand.

And they promise to continue being mediators for Far Eastern policies of the United States.

### COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

When the fighting is won, the Filipinos will stand on their own. For America has promised complete independence—no strings attached—and the Filipino soldiers are looking forward to that.

With all this to fight for, the Filipino soldiers are going to give quite an account of themselves before this war is finished. They are anxious to return home, too, because they have relatives and friends to rescue.

## Future Peace In Pacific

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Every step we take will be taken with a view to ultimate independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interest of the Islands will permit.

### FILIPINOS OPPOSE JAP MOVES

"The Filipinos are Malays. No Filipino is prouder than I am of my race, nor of the fact that we belong to the Orient, geographically and racially. We have preserved what is best in Oriental habits and customs. But none will be found more determined to fight and oppose this Japanese propaganda than I am. For I am firmly convinced that the Filipino people, being Oriental and at the same time products of the West in their culture and Christian faith, have a distinct and important role to play in the future of the Asiatic peoples in their relationship with the people of the Occident.

"After a conference in which I fully and freely expressed my views as to the role that the Filipino people should play in the future, K. M. Panikkar, a great Indian patriot and statesman, wrote in the 'Calcutta Review' of July, 1943, published by the University of Calcutta:

"It is my firm belief that the Filipinos, an Oriental people with a European and Christian civilization, with their race rooted deeply in the East and their culture rooted by three hundred years of contact with the West, have a great part to play in the Asia of the future. To the modernization of Asia they have a great contribution to make."

"That is the great destiny of my people," the Philippine president declared.



Filipino Fighting Men in training at Camp Beale, California.

## Attack On Japan From India May Start at Ceylon, Col. Lanza Predicts

Military authority points out possibilities in land campaign against Nippon foe. Japs will be handicapped, he says.

By COL. CONRAD H. LANZA

*Contributor of the Field Artillery Journal and a Recognized Military Authority*

An oversea expedition against Japan, initiated in India, would start from, or pass by Ceylon, or some port on the east coast of India between Ceylon and Calcutta.

The Allies now have ample shipping to carry troops. Since the armistice with Italy, naval forces have become available to cover the transports and landing crafts. The only serious difficulty is now to provide air cover for landings on Japanese-held territory. And this difficulty is due to the distances involved.

### JAPS PHOTOGRAPH HARBORS

Japan is now regularly and frequently sending planes to Ceylon and East India to photograph harbors. The human eye may err, but cameras make no mistakes. Their record of what ships are in the harbor gives the Japanese good information as to a proposed oversea expedition. Calculations will show about how many troops could be loaded on the shipping discovered.

The Japs would not be able to tell when the expedition was to sail, nor where it would go to. This information would only come from observing the course of the ships after they had sailed. As Calcutta is 500 miles from the Japanese-held Burma coast, and Ceylon is 1,200 miles away, the Japanese would have time to concentrate strong air forces against an invasion before it could reach its destination. Their submarines and planes would probably discover the sailing of an invasion force shortly after it left port.

There are a number of possible objectives for an invasion force coming from India. If this be Burma, an operation leading to the eventual capture of the great port of Rangoon would seem probable. If the expedition sailed directly there, air cover for it would have to come from aircraft carriers, as the nearest Allied airfields are well over 300 miles away.

### ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTED

It would be confronted with numerous Japanese-held fields on land close by, and would have to pass the Japanese-held Andaman Islands, which contain more Japanese air fields. An alternative would be to land behind the present Japanese land line, which reaches the coast near Akyab, using air

fields behind the British line. If successful, new landings might be made in the rear of any new line the Japanese might occupy.

This type of operation would be a step by step advance, would probably take very long and would involve fighting in a most difficult area of swamps, streams and jungles, but is feasible.

### BIG NAVAL FORCE NEEDED

The difficulty about securing air cover for landings could be ameliorated if the Allies held the Andaman Islands. These are 250 miles away from the Burma coast, which is far for furnishing fighter protection. Still they would be a great aid, even if they only removed the possibility of the Japs using them to attack Allied ships going by.

To capture the Andamans would require a naval force superior to what Japan has in that area. It would seem that this could be done. For the initial attack, air cover would have to come from planes on aircraft carriers. Not much is known of the Japanese strength on these islands.

Whatever it may be, it would seem that the huge forces in India could supply a superior number of troops to attack. Once the Japanese air and naval forces are overcome, the islands would presumably sooner or later be captured, as has happened on other islands which General MacArthur's forces have taken.

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## Bataan Will Be Avenged

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pistols. When the attack was over, the remnants of the tanks and of the Igorots were still there but the 20th

Japanese Infantry was completely annihilated."

### DEEDS CALLED BREATH-TAKING

In recounting the story of the battle to a group of his officers, General MacArthur said, "Many desperate acts of courage and heroism have fallen under my observation on many fields of battle in many parts of the world. I have seen forlorn hopes become realities. I have seen last-ditch stands and innumerable acts of personal heroism that defy description. But for sheer breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of those Igorots riding the tanks. Gentlemen, whenever you repeat this story, stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots."

The young Filipinos and Americans who died on Bataan and elsewhere were brothers-in-arms in a battle that will live forever in the annals of gallantry.

I saw those men fight. I was with them through their terrible ordeal. I saw untrained Filipino soldiers, hardly out of their teens, turn into veteran soldiers overnight. I saw your American boys, most of whom had never been under fire, fighting like heroes. I saw the wounded suffering quietly, and the Japanese bombs dropping viciously on the field hospitals clearly marked with the red cross of mercy. I saw the Japanese planes roaring continuously overhead, and the shells from the Japanese artillery crashing everywhere, and the snipers' bullets whipping through the underbrush.

### AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS DIED FOR FREEDOM

Twenty thousand Filipinos and three thousand Americans died for freedom on Bataan and other Philippine battlefields. Our Filipino soldiers willingly made their sacrifice for liberty—for they were the youth of a people who had tasted freedom and were determined never to give it up.

If democracy is to remain a living ideal, we must follow their example in our acts and in our thoughts. Unless we are wise in planning for a better, safer world—unless we apply, throughout the world, some of the lessons of America's relations with the Philippines, all of the fighting, suffering, and dying of this terrible war will have been in vain. I believe that we will meet that challenge, and that the heroic fight waged in the Philippines was only a prelude to ultimate victory—our victory.

# General Valdes Says Filipinos In Jap Regime Are Loyal, Merely Make Best Of Bad Situation

Philippine Army's Chief of Staff pays tribute to Filipino regiments at Camps Beale and Cooke in Stockton Speech. He reports that "wherever they have been in training, they have gained nothing but praise".

By J. C. DIONISIO  
BATAAN Pacific Coast Correspondent

"I want you, my compatriots, to continue to do the best that you can to help the war effort. If you are working in defense jobs, continue doing so. If you are working in agriculture, continue working in agriculture. Food is as vital to victory as ammunition. Above all, save. Invest in War Bonds as much as you possibly can, for every dollar so invested will hasten victory and the redemption of our Motherland. . . .

"To the Americans who are assembled with us in this auditorium, I'd like to say a word or two: You can depend on the loyalty of the Filipinos, both those in America and in the Philippines. I want to say to you that those who are occupying high positions in the present Japanese puppet government in Manila are all loyal to America. They are only making the best of a bad situation for the sake of the people. And why are the Filipinos loyal? They are loyal because what America has done for them, no other power in the world has done for the peoples they have subjugated!"

## 1500 ATTEND GATHERING

Thus spoke Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and member of President Quezon's War Cabinet, to a crowd of some 1500 Filipinos and Americans gathered together at the Civic Memorial Auditorium in Stockton, California, Sunday, November 21. General Valdes' appearance in Stockton—largest "Filipino town" in the U. S.—was arranged by the Filipino Community of Stockton & Vicinity, Inc., through Dr. Jose F. Imperial, representative of the Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office, Western Division.

While the city of Stockton did not send an official representative to the gathering, the U. S. Army accorded General Valdes full honors. The Stockton Air Base provided a guard of honor and a band to escort the party from the Stockton Hotel to the auditorium six blocks away. Air Base Commanding Officer Colonel Lloyd Tull and Lt. Col. E. J. Nolan, his assistant, sat on the auditorium stage. The gesture of courtesy was a bit extraordi-

nary, for the Army does not ordinarily accord anyone such honors on Sundays.

General Valdes paid tribute to the Filipino soldiers training in Camp Beale and Camp Cooke. "The Philippine government is highly proud of the Filipino Regiments," he said. "Wherever they have been in training, they have gained nothing but praise. This is not new. The Filipino has always been a good soldier."



Flags of Freedom displayed in the Islands before the Japanese invasion.

## TELLS OF BATTLE FOR ISLANDS

The audience sat in breathless silence as the general told a running story of the heroic and tragic battle of the Philippines. He told of the bombing of Camp John Hay in Baguio, of Apari, then Manila, then Davao. Of the fiery enthusiasm of the youth of the

Philippines to enlist in the army. Of the 250 students at the Munoz Agricultural school who had nothing but R.O.T.C. training but who volunteered as a body and was sent posthaste to Tarlac to hold a wavering line—and did. Of the withdrawal into Bataan—"one of the most brilliant delaying actions in military history." Of the battle of Abucay where the Japs lost a tremendous number of men. "When the wind blew toward us, the stench from decomposing Jap bodies was almost unbearable," the General recalled.

The Filipino and American forces in Bataan suffered death in thousands of ways, General Valdes said. There were diseases and no medicine, hunger and no food. "After three weeks in Bataan, the troops ate not *canin* but *logao*" was the way he phrased it. *Canin* is rice cooked dry; *logao* is rice porridge. You get more *logao* out of a cup of rice than *canin*.

## JAPS BOMB PIER

The government's escape into Corregidor was dramatically described by General Valdes. "After General MacArthur had declared Manila an open city, President Quezon and High Commissioner Fayre had no choice but escape to Corregidor or be captured. The party was supposed to have sailed on the S. S. Mayon at 9 A. M. on December 24, but the captain wouldn't sail because his engineer hadn't come back. So we had to wait. At 2 P. M. the Japs bombed the piers. And there we were riding at anchor in Manila Bay! If the Japs had known who were in that ship, I wouldn't be here now! Anyhow, we sailed without the engineer at 4 P. M. and arrived in Corregidor two hours later. The commanding general told us we were lucky we hadn't arrived at 4:00, and pointed to a ship burning fiercely in the harbor. 'The Japs bombed us at 4:00,' he said simply!"

In Corregidor, the ailing President was placed in the hospital tunnel and his condition became worse. One day,

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## Hawes Recalls Officials' Pilgrimage To Witness Commonwealth's Birth

Former Missouri Senator who organized party says there was no similar ceremony in world history. 200,000 Filipinos and leaders of nations were on hand.

*(The editors of BATAAN are pleased to print below the remarks on a short-wave broadcast of Harry B. Hawes, who was a United States Senator from Missouri for several terms. One of the outstanding authorities on Philippine-American relations, Senator Hawes is regarded as the Lafayette of the Philippines. He was a frequent visitor to the Islands and introduced in the Senate the bill that established the Commonwealth.)*

By HARRY B. HAWES  
Former U. S. Senator from Missouri

In the summer of 1935, President-elect Quezon requested me to organize a pilgrimage to the Philippines of our highest officials and representatives from both branches of Congress, selecting where possible chairmen and vice chairmen of the principal committees.

This resulted in the most unusual and remarkable delegation of United States officials that ever left the shores of America. President Roosevelt, unable to go, was represented by the Secretary of War, but the Vice President in person (the second highest official), and the Speaker of the House took the long trip of seven thousand miles to testify by their presence to the unity of all branches of the American Government in establishing a government controlled exclusively by Filipinos, leaving only a period of ten years for adjustment before final independence in 1946.

Throughout all the pages of our history no similar enterprise has been undertaken. Two hundred thousand Filipinos, it is estimated, watched with approval the inauguration ceremonies of President Quezon. In addition to this, on the platform were representatives from all the great nations of the earth, and in front of the platform were Filipinos from every section of their nation.

### SINGLE JAP WATCHED

Japan had nothing to do with this promise of complete independence and its lone representative occupied but a small part in the solemn ceremonies.

Stealthily arming, Japan delivered a surprise attack on the Philippine Commonwealth, which then carried the flag of the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth. Unprepared, the Filipinos made a defense which will stand out in history in all time which rang throughout the world and has been acclaimed by all the peoples of the world, Asiatic, European, and American.

Now the Japanese claim to have set up an Independent Philippine Government. Scholars and international law-

yers call it a "puppet government," but the man on the street and the Filipinos in America and Hawaii refer to it jokingly as the "puppy government" and as the "stool pigeon" selected by the Japanese not as puppets but as pup-pies.

### WORTHLESS MONEY IS USED

The Japanese are supposed to be spending money freely, but you must know that this money is valueless; that it is not worth the paper it is printed on; that its only use in the future would be for wall paper.

If you want real money that will pay for your homes and your damages, ask them to give it to you in silver and gold, not in waste paper which has back of it nothing but paper and a printing press.

For a time—and it will only be for a short time—it may be wisest and best to bow with fortitude to the present Japanese domination, but as surely as the sun rises, Quezon, Osmena and MacArthur will return.

### FLEETS WILL BRING JUSTICE

Mussolini has been defeated in Italy. The Italian fleet has joined the fleets of the Allies. The French fleet has also joined. When the representatives (the choice of the Filipino people, duly elected) return, they will have been preceded by the fleets of the nations of the world—the American fleet, the English fleet, the Italian fleet and what is left of the Chinese ships—all will be there not only to restore but to bring justice.

Hitler had hoped for different peace proposals, but he is confronted by united demand from all his enemies, the United States, Russia, England, France, and all the smaller nations, and that demand is, "Unconditional surrender."

### ALLIED FLAGS IN JAPAN SOON

The Allies have bombarded Berlin and all the great cities of Germany. The American flag is flying in Italy and the Allied flags of the nations of the earth will soon be flying in Japan.

Your Commonwealth will be reestablished with President Quezon and Vice President Osmena. Your Assembly and the other administrative function. These are the real rulers, branches of the Government will again elected in a democratic way, who will be restored to office, and if you want independence more quickly in 1946, it will be given to you.

That is the question that the restored Commonwealth, having heard the voice of its people, will decide.

Be brave of heart. Mabuhay!

## MacArthur Needs 500 Planes

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ple of the United States have never forgotten their obligations to you. General MacArthur has been constantly asking for more planes, supplies and materials in order that he can carry out his one dream, which is to oust the Japanese from our shores. That not more has been done so far is due to the fact that it was simply a matter of inability to do more up to the present time. The situation has now changed. I have it on good authority that General MacArthur will soon have the men and material he needs for the reconquest of our homeland . . .

"My fellow countrymen, I am proud of you. I know that you have been wielding against the enemy two potent weapons: Filipino unity and faith. Stronger than any arm of destruction, your weapons are of untold and terrible power. Stronger than a thousand sheets of steel, with them you are invincible. Carry on, and today. I repeat to you with conviction what General MacArthur said when he arrived in Australia from Bataan: 'I broke through and I will return.'"

In conclusion President Quezon declared, "People of the Philippines. I will return with General MacArthur. Our day of redemption is at hand."

## Cash To Be Sent Island Internees, U. S. Reports

The State Department announced recently that arrangements had been made through the Swiss Legation at Tokyo to send monthly remittances to civilian interment camps in the Philippine Islands.

The funds will be used to purchase relief supplies and extend financial assistance to the 4,081 American civilians being held in Philippine camps.

The department said \$50,000 had been sent to Santo Tomas at Manila, where 2,300 civilians are held, and arrangements had been made to send \$25,000 monthly to this camp.

Other remittances have been sent to other camps, it said.

The announcement said information gathered from repatriates on the exchange vessel *Gripsholm* concerning Americans remaining in the Philippines will be made available to next of kin and other interested persons.

According to information so far received by the Department, American civilians are now being held by the Japanese authorities in interment camps in the Philippines as follows:

Bacolod .....	81
Baguio .....	414
Cebu .....	89
Davao .....	230
Iloilo .....	60
Los Banos .....	800
Santo Tomas (Manila)....	2300
Tacloban .....	19
Tagbilaran .....	1
Total Philippines.....	4081

The persons on the exchange vessel *Gripsholm* who returned to the United States from the Philippine Islands are being interviewed by representatives of the Department of State with a view to obtaining and correlating such information as the repatriates may have concerning Americans remaining in the Philippines. This information will be made available to next of kin and other interested persons in the United States as soon as the information shall have been received in the Department.

## Mister Bulosan Comes To Washington

By P. C. MORANTE

The most exciting thing that has hit the office of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in Washington lately was Carlos Bulosan, foremost Filipino short story writer in the United States. He came to Washington at the request of President Manuel L. Quezon, who wanted to meet the dynamic little guy who not only has broken into the *Saturday Evening Post* with his famed article *Freedom from Want* and split the sides of the New York magazine readers with his series of funny stories, but also has stirred the American intelligentsia by the force of his poetry and social ideas.

Bulosan is a cute bundle of dynamo, eighty-five pounds avoirdupois. Though he's only five-foot one, frail-bodied, lame and coffee-brown, he's an impressive character. As you look into his glowing eyes and arrow-shaped nose and plow-like mouth, you detect at once the TNT stored in his shaggy head. Bulosan's voice is pedestrian, but if you think his words follow the traffic rules, you're mistaken. His English is always jaywalking, and precipitates being run over by his own extravagant accounts. But the wonder of it is that he always comes off unscathed. I suspect he's always convoyed by a gremlin or his guardian angel.

### WRITER IS INTENSE INDIVIDUAL

When Bulosan gets serious, which comes at periodic intervals as a fitting punctuation to his bouncing impishness, his voice changes and his eyes become fiery. His brow turns into a railroad track and the corner of his mouth forms acute angles. This is the Bulosan with whom our Philippine President talked, the Bulosan whose social ideas for the masses seem in danger of bursting out of his being like measles.

His lighter moments are always a mosaic of fun. "What for? How come?" This line is an index to the good mood he is in. And then he would proceed to wipe off his face an imaginary string of perspiration, a peculiar mannerism expressive of his constant search for fun.

### FORGETS DATE, PLACE OF BIRTH

Bulosan was born in a little town in either Pangasinan province or in the Iloco region. He prefers to forget where he was born and when he was born. Sometimes he likes to identify himself as belonging to "the Ilocano nation"—whatever the significance means. He would rather give you the impression that he was cracked out of a jug of win by a man who claimed him as his son and who had become a wealth of story material for him. "My father is dead," he told me several times, "but I'm getting rich making fun of his ghost."

To Bulosan his father is a gold mine, and out of his stories about him he has already realized a dozen pairs of made-to-order shoes, half a dozen expensive suits, plus a house in swank Beverly Hills, California, which is populated by a lone black cat whom he calls "My Soul." He maintains an office in the Wall Street section of Los Angeles, with three telephones and no secretary. He used to have a bunch of secretaries, mostly blondes; but on one occasion a Los Angeles cop came up to his office and tried to arrest the puny guy on charges of maintaining a harem.

### TOLD TO FIRE SECRETARIES

He was told to dismiss his cute secretaries and warned that he should not monkey around with Hollywood models if he knew what's good for him. So, Bulosan, being amenable to suggestion, especially if there's nothing he could do about it, told his blonde helps they were free. But accustomed as he was to female company, he engaged a lady of twilight age to be his secretary, his nurse, his mother, his banker and his guardian angel and promised to pay her faithfully with love, poetry and roses. Their business relationship is quite ideal, he confided to me.

... continued on following page

When you come across verses that seem to sear your heart and soul and spine as though you were suffering from lumbago, the chances are that you are reading Bulosan. For his poetry is like a saw cutting across your social consciousness. You can't read Bulosan without feeling that a man who has known all the sufferings of the underdog is crying out to be heard.

### HAS THREE BOOKS PUBLISHED

His three published volumes of poetry, namely, *Letter From America*, *Chorus For America*, and *Voices of Bataan*, are commentaries loaded with depth charges of revolt against the smugness of the bourgeoisie, the tyranny of dictators, the cruelties of scheming capitalists. Having gone through the Workers' School on the Pacific Coast and steeped in Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*, he knows his masses and his dialectics. Sometimes he brushes his teeth in Hegelian ways, inverting his toothbrush by force of habit.

There are three things that Carlos loves next to God and the people, and they are: Women, Wine, and Literature. He is full of stories of his drunken adventures, his romantic escapades, and his dealings with writers who know Saroyan, Hemingway, Dreiser, Steinbeck, Morante, Yap, and Villa. Sometimes he reminisces about his tete-a-tete with Maxim Gorky and Leo Tolstoy and John Fante and Carey McWilliams. And it makes little difference whether these writers are deceased or not. You are made to feel anyways that he knows them and their works intimately.

### HAS NO SERIOUS PRETENSIONS

The trouble with Bulosan is that he has no sense of immortality, and that's why he has a hedonistic attitude toward life and is fond of splurging, throwing his money for the fun he gets out of life. That's why he has no serious pretensions, and you can't accuse him of being conceited, though he plays himself up without a ceiling. He just tells you stories and anecdotes that entertain. They are always inflated, but they carry imaginative truths like *Alice in Wonderland*. Only his characters are modern, like you and me and Bulosan himself. His humor is extravagant, and there's where his charm lies.

Bulosan underwent eighteen operations and lived to gloat over them as though his physical tortures were in themselves part of a social upheaval. "My doctors were already prepared to send my body to Johns Hopkins as the property of science, but I fooled them. I am alive. I am a famous writer. And I got lots of Hollywood offers. And President Quezon has asked to meet me. What I have dreamed in all my life has been more than fully realized."

Bulosan is still young, but give him a chance, he might become another Saroyan yet.

### *Life In The Jungle Is Odd*

A war book devoid of brittle wit or sordid accounts of battle experiences stands in a class all its own today. Such a book is "G. I. Jungle" (Simon and Schuster, \$1.00), which possesses the happy combination of clear thinking, keen observation and a light narrative style.

E. J. Kahn's book is probably the most truthful account of army life in Australia and New Guinea that has been written. He does not discuss the tactics and strategy of war, but simply relates his impressions of the trip "down under," the oddities of Australia and action on New Guinea.

Life on New Guinea at best was a strange mixture, half primitive, half modern. But even the fuzzy-wuzzy native favored the Yanks over the Japs, and faithfully loaded in supplies and carried the wounded back over the torturous trails to base hospitals. "The jungle was tough and the Japs were tougher, but the Yanks were the toughest of all."—*Miriam McGrath*.

## Filipinos Are Loyal

. . . continued from page 21

the President sent for General Valdes.

"General," said the President, "I am going to die."

General Valdes protested: "But, Mr. President, you mustn't—you can't—die now!"

### PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE DEMOLISHED

At any rate it was agreed that living in the tunnel would surely kill Quezon. It was decided to place him and his family in a cottage about five minutes' walk from the tunnel. One day when no one was in the cottage, the Japs shelled Corregidor from Cavite. The cottage was demolished.

From Corregidor the President and his party were evacuated by submarine to the Visayan Islands, still unoccupied by the Japs.

"The first two hours under the water was all right, but after six hours the heat became so oppressive that I told myself if I died I surely would go to heaven because I've been in hell already!" Gen. Valdes laughed. "I can afford to laugh that one off here!" he added soberly.

The submarine landed them at San Jose, Antique, and from there the party commandeered a boat for Negros. They hid the boat in San Carlos harbor, but the Japs saw it and blockaded Negros Island with a cruiser and a destroyer. They escaped from Dumaguete in Lieutenant Bulkeley's P. T. boat, and for a thrilling account of this escape to Mindanao, the General refers the reader to W. L. White's book, "They Were Expendable."

### BOAT ALMOST BLOWN UP

General Valdes, however, thinks Lieutenant Bulkeley's account was on the whole an understatement. "There we were, bouncing at terrific speed in a rough sea, in that quivering boat made of plywood. Then suddenly there was an explosion. The sailors were tense. President Quezon's family sat huddled around him. Lieutenant Bulkeley jumped from the bridge, ran below decks and soon was back. 'It's all right now, Mr. President,' he said. I asked the President what was all right. The President explained. It seemed that the bouncing of the boat had caused the torpedo firing machinery to function and one torpedo was half way out in the water while the other half

## Filipinos Are Loyal

. . . continued from preceding page

got stuck inside the boat. Only a matter of minutes and it would have exploded—and I wouldn't have been here with you today. I pay tribute to the coolness and efficiency of Lieutenant Bulkeley."

From Lanao, to Bukidnon, to Australia, and to America was comparatively uneventful.

General Valdes said that General MacArthur's heart is in the Philippines, and that his present campaign of conquering Japan's chain of island outposts northward from Australia is part of the plan directed towards the reconquest of the Philippines. General MacArthur, General Valdes revealed, has already told President Quezon his timetable for that reconquest.

"General MacArthur has pledged to President Quezon that he would not stop fighting until the day when they both shall march into Manila and President Quezon into Malacanang Palace again! It is our duty—everyone of us—to back General MacArthur fulfill that pledge," General Valdes concluded.

## Filipinos Earned Freedom

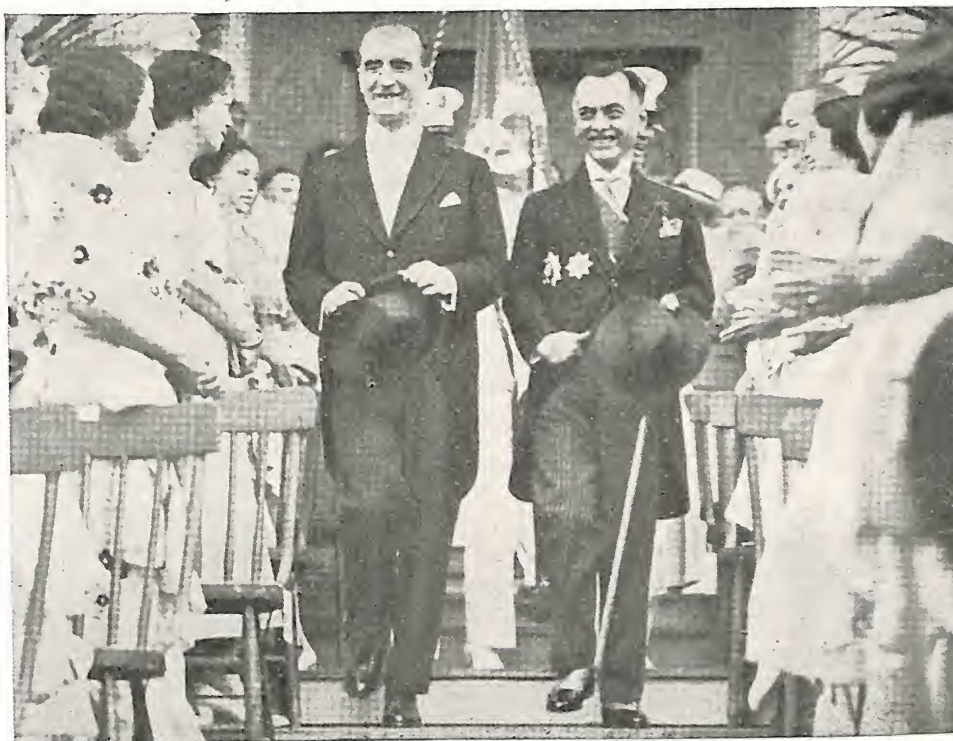
. . . continued from page 13

lot not with the Americans but with their brother Orientals, the Japanese.

"There are few Filipinos who will be misled by a contention so obviously fraudulent. It is true that the Philippines are geographically a part of the Orient. But it is not geography alone that has determined the spiritual and political character of the Philippine nation. That character is a composite of two Western civilizations. From sixteenth century Spain there came to the Philippines the Christian religion and the advanced culture of the richest and most powerful nation of Europe. And from the United States, American administrators of the twentieth century brought the precepts and ideals of American political democracy. The result was the only Christian nation, the only democratic state in the Far East. This is the nation that is now asked to join hands with the feudal autocracy of Imperial Japan.

### JAPS FOR "ERSATZ" REPUBLIC

"In furtherance of this program, the Japanese have advanced the claim that the Filipinos failed through years of



Governor-General Frank Murphy and President Manuel L. Quezon entering the grandstand during the Commonwealth Inaugural ceremony in Manila eight years ago.

struggle, to win their freedom from the United States. And to complete this attempted hoax, the Japanese, to whom republican government is utterly foreign, have established an "ersatz" Philippine Republic with all the external trappings of legitimate self-government. Let those who may be in doubt look beneath this mask and they will find the sinister outlines of the Japanese military machine. They will find no genuine freedom or independence but the brute power with which Japan in years past has fastened a harsh imperial rule on Korea, Manchuria, and the unhappy provinces of China. During this same period the American people were developing democratic institutions in the Philippines and providing in law for their real independence in 1946, both economic and political. This was a covenant openly arrived at—not under the pressure of wartime expediency but in the leisurely days of peace.

"People of the Philippines, this covenant will be kept. We in America are determined to retake by force of arms that which our soldiers in company with yours so bravely defended and lost on Bataan and Corregidor. We shall not falter or slacken our efforts until this defeat has been fully

avenged. Our victories in Africa and Europe will be matched by further victories in Asia, leading to eventual deliverance of those who are now the unhappy and unwilling victims of Japanese aggression and treachery. We shall not rest until our colors are again joined with yours and the invader is driven from Philippine soil.

### FLAG TO BE SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

"And when our flag is restored it will not be merely as a symbol of authority. It will be a final sign of liberation and a symbol of freedom. Our task will then have been completed. At that juncture, the Philippine people, already versed in the ordeal of war, will take over the privileges and responsibilities of sovereignty, a sovereignty which will belong to them as a matter of natural right and Divine law.

"On that auspicious day, too, they will extend the hand of welcome to their gallant President, Manuel Quezon, and their distinguished Vice President, Sergio Osmena, who have been continued in their respective offices by the Congress of the United States until constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have

. . . continued on next page

## Filipinos Earned Freedom

. . . continued from preceding page

been restored in the Philippines. The people of the Philippines, having witnessed the destruction of their political institutions, will be cheered by this action of the Congress. For it was an action both of these patriotic statesmen approved and recommended in the belief that it would speed the day of victory. And it is victory, and the restoration of their homeland, that the Filipino people desire above all else.

### GREAT FUTURE AHEAD

"A great future lies before you, people of the Philippines. Already your President, although physically racked with illness, is zealously working and preparing for your economic rehabilitation and your defense in the days after victory is won. These measures are tangible evidence of the God-given freedom that will soon be yours.

"One day in the not-far-distant future," the High Commissioner concluded, "you will see the American fleet—Stars and Stripes afloat—sailing proudly into Manila Bay. It will be final assurance that the story of the quest for Philippine independence did not end in the blasted tunnels of Corregidor. The enemy has written a few tragic pages. But, as we prayed and hoped on the 15th day of November, 1935, the Divine Author yet will bring the saga to a happy ending. And on that day there will begin for the people of the Philippines a chapter more fair and full of promise than any that has yet been written."



## Osmena Pays High Tribute To United States Goodwill

Vice President Osmena, in an anniversary day American broadcast, said that "Filipino-American comradeship in this war is nothing new. It is but the continuation of many years of close and cordial cooperation between the two peoples. . . . Having shared with America the fortunes of war as well as the blessings of peace, we shall work with her in the establishment of the post-war world of freedom, justice and security."

Vice President Osmena said in part: "I am happy to address America's radio audience tonight to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

### HAS SEEN BOTH WAR AND PEACE

"The Philippine Commonwealth was born on November 15, 1935. Only eight years old, it has seen the dark days of war as well as the bright days of peace. Its first six years were devoted to the thorough preparation for the responsibilities of independent nationhood. Among the problems we faced were national defense, stabilization of the nation's economy, expansion of the educational system, improvement of the lot of the common man, a vast public works program, and development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

"We were peacefully engaged in this work of preparing for our independence when war suddenly came on December 8, 1941, and the climactic event in Philippine-American relationship happened. The Filipinos stood to the death by America's side. In the epic of Bataan, which lasted for more than four months, Filipino and American soldiers sealed with their blood eternal friendship.

### NO ACCIDENT THAT WE FOUGHT

"It was no accident that twenty-one thousand Filipino soldiers died by the side of three thousand American soldiers in their determined stand against the invaders. Neither is it an accident that today, after almost two years of Japanese military occupation, strong guerrilla resistance against the enemy is still going on in the mountains and remote towns of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. For Filipino - American comradeship in this war is nothing new. It is but the continuation of many years of close and cordial cooperation between the two peoples. . . .

"As soon as organized Filipino resistance was overcome, American soldiers laid down the rifle and became teachers. American doctors took up the task of eradicating epidemics and diseases, while American engineers built roads and bridges.

### U. S. SHOWED GOODWILL

"With this evidence of goodwill, it did not take long for America to win over the Filipinos. In 1901, the Filipinos participated in the first municipal elections held under the American

flag. However, it was not until 1907, when the Philippine Assembly was established, that the Filipino people decided upon a policy of complete cooperation with the United States. As the Speaker of this first representative assembly in the Philippines, it was my responsibility to lead the Filipino participation in the government.

"America's altruistic policy in the Philippines reached the climax in 1934 with the passage by Congress of the Philippine Independence Act, providing for the establishment of the present government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under a constitution of their own making and setting the date for independence, July 4, 1946.

"The assumption by the Philippines of a semi-independent status did not weaken its political ties with the United States. That the Filipinos wanted independence was well known; that the Americans would give it to them was beyond doubt. But even with eventual political separation of the Philippines from the United States already settled, the tender but firm attachment of one to the other during the transitory period became even more cherished, and Filipino-American cooperation went on as before."



## Hernandez Says Jap Lies Won't Influence Filipinos

Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General of the Philippines, in a Philippine Commonwealth Day address in New York, declared that the destiny of the Filipino people "as the spearhead of democracy and freedom among Oriental peoples shall reappear more resplendent after the most trying and dreadful ordeal in their history."

The Philippine official said that "all the misleading propaganda used by the Japanese to cajole the Filipinos into abandoning their way of life and adopting that of Japan will not influence us in the least." The Filipinos who are free, he added, "can see distinctly the evil and far-reaching consequences that will result from abdication of our culture and democratic principles."

Hernandez was the main speaker at the banquet given by the Filipino community of New York under the auspices of the Filipino National Council and the Philippine Center at the McAlpin Hotel.



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# OUR READERS WRITE

THE EDITORS WELCOME  
COMMENTS FROM THE READERS

"We here in Missoula, and I may say all of the State of Montana, admire your splendid magazine, BATAAN. Montana had many sons in the Philippines. Yes, we do remember the Philippines—we shall never forget.

"I have had the honor of reading many of the splendid articles of interest to all those who had sons or relatives in the Islands. We shall always honor our men who fought shoulder to shoulder with their sister republic, and her glorious stout-hearted men who will never accept defeat. We who had sons sent down to Manila before the war, unprepared and under-supplied and then left and forgotten are bitter now. We shall always continue to be so. Not the people of the Philippines, nor their leaders, but bitter at our own politicians . . . We admire the stout hearts of all the Filipino people. We are forever on your side."

JOE GAMACBE, SR.  
Missoula, Montana

★ ★ ★

" . . . You may rest assured that all of us in the Second Filipino Infantry feel as you do about December 7 and the heroic part played by the Filipino people in this war. I send you our best wishes and perhaps in a later issue of your fine magazine, BATAAN, we may be able to participate."

CHARLES L. CLIFFORD  
Colonel, Infantry  
Commanding, 2nd Filipino Infantry  
Camp Cooke, California

★ ★ ★

"May I express to you sincere congratulations for your fine magazine, BATAAN. My son, Chief Radioman George T. Burridge, U. S. N., was on Corregidor at the time of capitulation and is now a prisoner in the Philippines, so my family eagerly awaits each issue of your magazine for any possible news from the islands. I intend to save all the copies of BATAAN for my son when he returns, and let us hope the day will soon be here when our boys and the people of the Philippines will again be able to live happy, peaceful and contented."

MRS. GEORGE H. BURRIDGE  
Andover, Mass.

"I am receiving BATAAN and enjoying it very much. Am interested in anything about the Philippine Islands, as my son, Robert Farrell, was there two years—was taken prisoner when Corregidor capitulated, and died in a Japanese prison camp. Do you think that when this war is all over that I could go over and find his burial place and bring him home?"

MRS. G. J. FARRELL  
West Plaines, Missouri

★ ★ ★

"The November issue of BATAAN is, in my opinion, the best issue. It is intensely interesting and makes very fast reading extremely informative material from cover to cover. I and my friends here enjoyed reading the whole magazine. Hoping for a bigger, better, and more powerful BATAAN."

I. R. CABATIT  
Seattle, Washington

★ ★ ★

"Thank you for your wonderful and inspiring magazine, BATAAN. Bataan has become a world shrine where a new freedom star was born. The stronghold of Corregidor fell, but free, unconquered men survive."

MRS. F. A. ASHERN  
Bridgeport, Conn.

Commander Faustino C. Dacanay of the Filipino Post No. 509, The American Legion, Dept. of Illinois, passed away Monday evening, Jan. 3, 1944. He had been sick for a week. His comrades will give him a military funeral Thursday morning at 10. He has been a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church and as such will be carried by his comrades to the Saint Mary's Church by the Lake.

Commander Dacanay was serving his second term as Commander since September.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of Bataan, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for . . . 19 . . .

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Diosdado M. Yap, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor-Publisher of the Bataan Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Diosdado M. Yap, 1300 National Press Bldg.; Editor, Diosdado M. Yap, 1300 National Press Bldg.; Managing Editor, Diosdado M. Yap, 1300 National Press Bldg.; Business Manager, Diosdado M. Yap, 424 Lamont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
2. That the owner is Diosdado M. Yap, sole owner.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

DIOSDADO M. YAP, Editor, Publisher, Business Manager and Owner.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1943.

(SEAL)

FRANCIS L. NEUBECK, Notary Public.  
(My commission expires Sept. 15, 1946.)

## From Japan:

*A Prisoner Writes*

Zentsuji War Prison Camp  
January 26, 1943

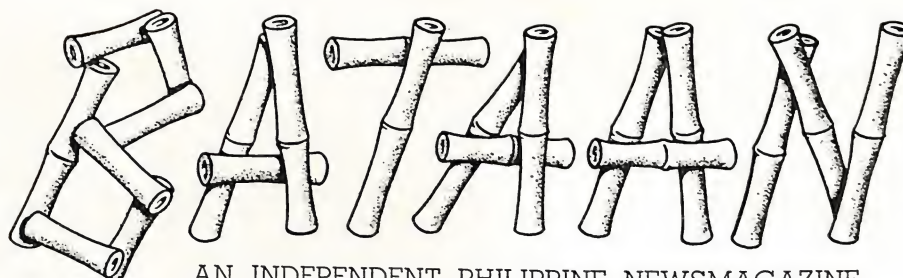
Dear Folks:

I will take advantage of the first opportunity to write to you I have had for nearly a year. I wrote you a letter last February while in Bataan, but doubt that it ever got through. I hope that everyone is well and that everything is going smoothly at home. I am anxious to know what Vincent is doing—I hope he got a better deal than I got. I sure wish I could be home to see the activity and the changes the war has caused, also to lap up some of the old home cooking. I hope the war has not caused you any hardship. I am glad to say that I am unscratched and well. My experiences during the war were not too horrible and I was not exposed to much danger, being in the rear areas most of the time, doing various kinds of engineering work. I was one of a large group of war prisoners moved to Japan from the P. I. last November. We are quartered in large two-storied barracks, sleep on mattresses with plenty of blankets and have plenty of room. There are English, Australian and New Zealand war prisoners interned here, also some American sailors and Marines from Guam and Wake. These fellows have treated us swell since we arrived here. They are all in good spirits, healthy and optimistic, and our morale has risen considerably since our association with them. We have received toilet articles, sewing kits, tobacco and some food from the American and Canadian Red Cross. The Japanese army gave us overcoats and additional clothing to supplement our light tropical clothing. It gets quite cold here during the winter, the temperature going below freezing. I hope to hear from you soon.

✍

Filipinos settled in America around 1710. They arrived in Louisiana, and were known as Malays, but their descendants today still claim to be Filipinos. One of their settlements, not far from New Orleans, has long been known as Manila Village.

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NUMBER 10



JANUARY  
1944

AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE NEWSMAGAZINE

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## General MacArthur Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor

Citation accompanying the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest decoration, on March 25, 1942:

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, commanding general, United States Army Forces in the Far East, for conspicuous Leadership in preparing the Philippine Islands to resist conquest, for gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against invading Japanese forces, and for the heroic conduct of defensive and offensive operations on the Bataan Peninsula. He mobilized, trained and led an army which has received world acclaim for its gallant defense against tremendous superiority of enemy forces in men and arms. His utter disregard for personal danger under heavy fire and aerial bombardment, his calm judgment in each crisis, inspired his troops, galvanized the spirit of the Filipino people and confirmed the faith of the American people in their armed forces.

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# Colonel Carlos P. *Romulo..*

FAMOUS AUTHOR OF  
THE BEST SELLING BOOK

*I Saw the Fall of  
the Philippines..*

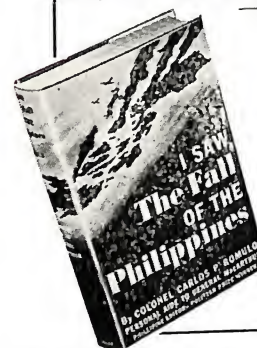
is steadily becoming one of the outstanding figures of the war. He has just been appointed to the War Cabinet of President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, and, in addition, has written a new book that is a challenge to America's future.

In MOTHER AMERICA Colonel Romulo answers the question of what is to be done with the muddle of nations and races in the Far West. He faces the problem squarely, and not only suggests what can and must be done to stamp out Japanese aggression and propaganda in the years to come, but warns of the pitfalls that lurk in the path to peace. This is a crusading book!—a book that America badly needs—a book that is destined to be one of the great best sellers of 1944!



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—ORVILLE PRESCOTT, N.Y. Times.  
"There is no finer exponent of democracy anywhere in the world today."  
—HENRY C. WOLFE,  
Saturday Review.



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JANUARY, 1944

# General MacArthur Affectionately Called "Great White Father" By Ausies

Canadian editor says U. S. Commander in Southwest Pacific theater is colorful personality, energetic, sure of himself and well-liked.

by ARTHUR R. FORD

*(The following story of an off-the-record conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur at his headquarters was written for the Canadian Press by Arthur R. Ford, editor of the London (Ontario) Free Press and president of the Canadian Press. He has been in Australia since November 7 except for a side trip to New Zealand.)*

General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, gave an interview of one and one-half hours to the Canadian newspaper party visiting Australia.

He talked to us off the record and in English as masterly and as vigorous as the style of Prime Minister Churchill. He gave us his views of the progress and strategy of the war, both in Europe and in the Pacific, and his ideas of what should be done to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Gen. MacArthur also touched on the delicate subject of United States politics and wound up with his philosophy of war and life in which he quoted the Bible, Adam Smith and Abraham Lincoln.

The general's utterances will have to remain the secret of the newspaper delegation which had the opportunity of interviewing the man whom the people of Australia, as a term of affection, call "The Great White Chief."

## CABINET MEMBER USES TERM

In our plane flying to headquarters was an Australian cabinet minister from Canberra. He quite seriously told me that he intended to see the "Great White Chief." The people of Australia are not hero worshipers. They are just the opposite.

But Gen. MacArthur landed in Australia at a time when the country was in desperate plight. The flower of the Australian Army and Air Force, with all their equipment, were in Britain or the Middle East. The Japanese were marching southward. It seemed as if nothing could stop them. Australia feverishly prepared to meet the enemy, but realized the outlook was dark.

Then came General MacArthur, hero of the Philippines, the man who had rallied that country to hold up the progress of the Japanese. Australia views the United States through the eyes of Hollywood and he was everything that Hollywood painted an American hero. He was handsome. He was dominating. He was masterful. He was courageous. And he was an orator.

## CHEERED BY PEOPLE

Australia accepted General MacArthur with enthusiasm. The people cheered him and the government cooperated with him.

We found General MacArthur all the Australian people said of him.

He is more than 60, but looks 50. He is tall, erect, alert, handsome and soldierly looking. His hair is thinning, but there are no signs of gray.

He received us cordially as Canadians and paid tribute to the fighting qualities of Canadian soldiers, whom he learned to admire in France in the last war. He is a native of Arkansas and knows the Dominion well.

On the wall of his office behind his desk was a fine picture of Washington, and facing him was an engraving of Lincoln. On the side wall was a picture of the fathers of the republic signing the Declaration of Independence.

After introductions I asked him if he would give us his views on the progress of the war and explain the strategy in the Pacific. Making it clear that he would only talk off the record, he launched into an hour and a half of intimate and revealing discussion of the whole situation.

## COVERED ENTIRE WORLD

He started with Europe and kept moving eastward until he had covered the whole world orbit. A leading question on American politics started him off on that subject and he finished with a digression on philosophy, a subject with which he admitted he was not

# What Democracy Means To Peoples In Far East

Mother America

By Carlos P. Romulo. (Doubleday, Doran.)

Col. Romulo champions the cause of all the Far Eastern peoples long under the sway of Western imperialism. In his best-selling book, "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines," he portrayed Filipino vindication of America's altruistic policy toward a subject people. He now advocates that a similar policy be extended to all the peoples who temporarily will be returned to European powers after the war.

The Filipino author presents a clear and forceful exposition of what the Filipinos' neighbors, Indonesians, Malaysians, Burmese, Indo-Chinese and Indians, are fighting for—a chance to share the democracy and freedom which the United Nations have been so articulate about since the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter. The Filipinos had had democracy and freedom under Mother America, and no people has shown more eagerness to fight for democracy and freedom than the Filipinos.

Col. Romulo pleads that the other peoples of the Far East be given the opportunity that the Filipinos enjoyed as soon as they are freed from Japanese domination. He believes that the old-fashioned Western imperialism would be an unwelcomed and poor substitute for even Nipponese imperialism, much more so for the concessions astutely granted by Tokyo.

altogether familiar. He amazed us with his command of English. Not even Mr. Churchill has a wider vocabulary or a better use of words.

At times when he warmed up to his subject he spoke with both eloquence and vigor. He has a logical mind. He has courage as his military record shows, and he has unusual powers of expression.

He is a colorful personality with dynamic energy, sure of himself and confident of his ability to defeat the enemy providing he gets the necessary support.

It is not hard to understand how he caught the imagination of the Australian people and how General MacArthur is to them "The Great White Chief."



## Editorials

### Promise Of '44

This year of 1944 is a year of promise. In 1941, on December 7—a day of infamy, as President Roosevelt so aptly called it—Japanese planes and submarines struck a crippling blow against forces of the United States. The following year, America prepared. August, 1942, saw American Marines land on Guadalcanal to meet the Japs face to face. The initiative was taken from the enemy in the Pacific in the year 1943.

As 1944 opened, General Eisenhower predicted that we would beat the Germans in this year of promise if everyone devoted his full efforts to winning the war. A few days later, Admiral Halsey said that the Japs would feel new and more powerful blows from United Nations forces this year.

The extreme problems that we face in the Pacific can be seen from the fact that we have reconquered only 1500 of the 1,366,000 square miles that the Japs have overrun. The enemy has had time to fortify its new territories and if we use Tarawa as an example, she has fortified them well. Reconquering the many islands that Japan holds is complicated by the fact that airpower can be called from many points to any point that is attacked.

We know that we will not defeat Japan in 1944. However, if the Axis partner in Europe is defeated this year, thousands and thousands of planes and millions of tons of shipping will be released for the final blow against the Nipponese.

Victory will be ours—the only question is, When?

### General MacArthur

The editors of BATAAN are proud to dedicate this issue to General Douglas MacArthur, defender of the Philippines.

It is well known to Americans and Filipinos alike that General MacArthur is a true gentleman and officer in the finest tradition of America's fighting

men. The General's military career even before he came to the Philippines in 1936 was a distinguished one. Educated at West Point, General MacArthur served his country brilliantly in the first World War, and a few years before coming to the Islands served as Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

He was loaned to the Philippine Commonwealth to organize its defenses. He worked unceasingly to make the Islands a fortress which could withstand assault. With the men, money and material that were available to him he built the best defenses possible.

We know that had the words of General MacArthur been followed more closely the Islands might well have been saved. We realize that this is no time to think about might-have-beens. But we wish to point out that what MacArthur did for the Philippines has won him a prominent place in the history of the Filipino people, notwithstanding the fact that he is an American.

General MacArthur left the Philippines reluctantly. When he did, he vowed that he would return. As Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific theatre, we know that one of the things he wants to do most is to retake the Islands.

The dedication of an issue of a magazine to a man as great as General MacArthur is small tribute indeed. But it is the highest honor that BATAAN can give to anyone. We feel sure that General MacArthur will understand that this issue is respectfully dedicated to him in behalf of Filipinos the world over who gratefully and affectionately look to him as the epitome of manhood and leadership, with the knowledge that men of his high type receive their real reward from Almighty God in the hereafter.

### Filipinos Think

The editors of BATAAN were particularly gratified when they received the story printed on page 15 of this issue from J. C. Dionisio, chief of our new Pacific Coast news bureau. Filipinos today are serving in the armed forces of the United States, working long hours in war industries, devoting many hours to volunteer war work. The outstanding—and reassuring—fact, as shown in BATAAN's survey, is that they are thinking of the postwar world.

This is characteristic of a free people. It shows, too, that though they

have faith in their government, they want to know what steps are being taken to assure them of a high place in the world of the Four Freedoms.

It is difficult to express in words what this simple fact means. It is a perfect example of how well the American experiment worked. With many other things to do, Filipinos could have forgotten about the post-war world and merely waited for President Quezon to announce the plans formulated by the Philippine Post-war Planning Committee, headed by Vice President Osmena. But Filipinos were trained by Americans in the belief that the government is for the people—not the people for the government.

Thus, Filipinos are rightly asking their government about the future. Filipinos want to live in a world that is free from the horrors of war. They also want to live in a world in which they have the social, legal and economic protection that is needed to live a complete life as free men.

### Puppet Troubles

The announcement that President Laurel of the Japanese-controlled Philippine "Republic" had reorganized his cabinet and himself taken over two cabinet positions makes very interesting reading.

We feel sure that Puppet Laurel now knows that working for the Japs in their attempts to keep freedom-loving Filipinos under the Nipponese heel is no easy task. We know that some Filipinos think that Laurel is making the best of a bad situation, while others think that no free man should serve the cause of tyranny.

While the United Nations has been silent on the question of what is to be done with the leaders in enemy-established puppet governments, BATAAN predicts that Puppet Laurel's name will be submitted to the United Nations' Commission Investigating War Crimes. Whether this group will clear Laurel or have him brought up for trial, we do not know.



The population of the Philippines (18,000,000) is greater than that of any country in the Western Hemisphere, except the United States, Brazil and Mexico. Its land area (115,600 square miles) is greater than that of the British Isles.

# United Nations' Leaders Agree To Wipe Out Japan's Militarists, Aggressive Elements

General Chiang says President Roosevelt agrees with his statement that form of government in Japan should be left for "the awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Chinese Army and people that President Roosevelt fully approved at Cairo the generalissimo's ideas that "all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and the Japanese political system purged of every vestige of aggressive elements."

"This lies in the traditional love for democracy and freedom of the American people who treat all peoples of the world as their equals," he went on. "Their broadmindedness and far-sightedness have led the American Government to adopt a just, enlightened world policy and to translate that policy into action with success."

## REVEALS CAIRO DETAILS

General Chiang disclosed a hitherto unrevealed phase of the Cairo conference.

"In intimate talks I had with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Cairo we considered steps for mutual cooperation and agreed upon certain plans for prosecution of the war," he said.

"We also agreed upon the question of the disposal of the enemy after the war. One important problem in this connection concerns Japan's form of government. When President Roosevelt asked my views I frankly replied, 'It is my opinion that all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and the Japanese political system must be purged of every vestige of aggressive elements. As to what form of government Japan should adopt, that question can better be left to the awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves.'"

"I also said, 'If the Japanese people should rise in revolution to punish their war mongers and overthrow their militarists' government we should respect their spontaneous will and allow them to choose their own form of government.' Mr. Roosevelt fully approved of my idea."

General Chiang declared he returned from Cairo "with renewed devotion to the ideals of justice and peace."

"I may tell you that the deepest impressions I have of President Roosevelt are of his unflinching faith, his firm

*"The longer Japan has to entrench herself in her conquered territories, the more formidable will be the military task of dislodging her. The longer she has to utilize her rich booty of war—the tin, the copper, the iron, her vast supplies of oil and rubber; the longer she has to lash the whip over the masses of China, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Burma, and the Philippines—labor that transforms these raw materials into guns and planes and tanks and ships, the longer must be the years of terrible fighting, with its cost of American dead to defeat Japan."—Hillis Lory, author of JAPAN'S MILITARY MASTERS.*

determination to emancipate all the world's oppressed peoples and his sincere desire to help China become a truly free and independent nation," he went on.

The Philippines, after discovery by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, was known as *Islas del Poniente* (Islands of the West). In 1543, the archipelago was re-named *Islas Filipinas* (Philippine Islands) in honor of the Spanish crown prince who later became King Philip II. In 1935, when the Philippine Commonwealth constitution was adopted, the official name became simply the "Philippines."

## Far East Will Gain By Joining World Bank

Far Eastern countries probably will find it advantageous to join any post-war world monetary system generally accepted by the West, or at least maintain a connection with the currency of the western country with which they are politically allied or have most important trade relations, says Dickinson H. Leavens, expert on Far Eastern currencies.

Leavens cites the possibility that India and China may experience some nationalistic desire to break away from all dependence on the West and set up currency systems that can be manipulated for their own benefit, but intelligent self-interest may operate to prevent extreme measures. He adds that in Japan there may be the additional urge to keep the exchange value of the yen low to aid in the restoration of export trade in the face of political obstacles.

Leavens describes as "probable" a desire almost everywhere for a stable price level "in view of the inflation which all of these countries are now experiencing, whether to the great extent that is taking place in China (and also presumably in the occupied countries) or to the milder extent in India and presumably in Japan."

Leavens, in a paper published by the Monetary Standards Inquiry, says the Far Eastern nations can hardly expect to have a voice in establishing a post-war international monetary system.

"All the Far Eastern countries together, though containing half of the world's population, are relatively much less important in world economics," he says. "In the pre-war years they contributed less than 15 per cent of total world trade, or about the same as the share of the United States or the United Kingdom alone. In many cases their banking systems and their whole economic structure are less developed than those of the West, or are in a subsidiary relation to those of their mother countries."

# Vice President Osmena Calls For American Bases In Philippine Islands After The War

In speech commemorating Filipino Patriot Rizal, Osmena advocates "adequate naval and air bases for mutual protection of the Islands and the United States."

*Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines, in an address before the Filipino Community of Chicago at the Hotel Sherman on January 2, stressed the need for strong American-Philippine military, cultural and political collaboration after the war. Vice President Osmena delivered the main address at the Chicago ceremonies commemorating the 47th anniversary of the martyrdom of Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot.*

## ADEQUATE SEA, AIR BASES NEEDED

"The maintenance of adequate naval and air bases across the Pacific, anchored in the Philippines and supported there by Filipino troops, will assure the mutual protection of both the United States and the Philippines, and preserve the Pacific Ocean for the peaceful purposes of all

the nations," said Vice President Osmena. "To the Philippines such plans are vital to its security, liberty and growth. To the United States such plans should aid greatly in the defense of the sea and air approaches to your Western shores. In a joint resolution, already passed by the Senate and now pending in the House, the President of the United States is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Philippines for the selection of suitable bases in the islands. I have reasons to believe that the United States may confidently expect from us full cooperation in this regard."

Speaking of Filipino culture, Osmena pointed out that the Filipino way of life is Occidental, Christian and democratic. "It is then natural that intimate cultural relations will continue between the United States and the Philippines," he added.

## U. S., P. I. COOPERATION IS LOGICAL

"In the political field," Osmena declared, "cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is most logical. After having worked together for the building of the Philippine Nation, the United States and the Philippines can, in the years to come, devote their joint efforts to the solution of the manifold post-war problems. As a daughter republic of the United States and as a new birth of liberty in the Far East, the Philippines can serve as a vanguard of democracy and as a beacon of hope in that part of the globe. If, through the Philippines, the influence of American democracy can reach the less fortunate peoples of Asia, then the cause of world peace will be greatly served.

"Moreover," he continued, "the Philippines is peculiarly qualified to serve as America's bridge of goodwill to the peoples of Asia. As the veritable token of America's handiwork, the Philippines stand also as a vivid example of the success of the policy of trusteeship—the policy which the nations of the West can and must follow for all dependent peoples everywhere. To these dependent peoples, a free and independent Philippines symbolizes the goal that can be attained not by distrust, bloodshed, and violence, but by friendship, understanding and collaboration. Thus, by remaining close political allies, the United States and the Philippines will make a great contribution towards the building of a new world of peace, justice, democracy and freedom."

The full text of Vice President Osmena's address is printed on the following pages.

Rizal Day is a national holiday observed by Filipinos everywhere. Coming at a propitious time about the end of the year, it affords us the opportunity to rededicate ourselves for the coming year to the lofty ideals and noble aspirations that made Jose Rizal a symbol of redemption, not only of the Filipino people, but also of other peoples of the world, struggling for freedom.



SPIRIT OF THE FILIPINOS IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

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### *Comment by the Editors of Bataan*

Vice President Sergio Osmena has been called "the best statesman that the Philippines ever produced" by Manuel L. Quezon. When one considers that these men are the two top political figures of the Islands, the tribute paid to Osmena is great indeed.

The words of someone who commands respect as does Osmena bear careful watching, for it is through their utterances that the man on the street is able to arrive at a good picture of the future.

Thus, the Filipino who lives in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii can see something of the world that he is going to live in by a careful analysis of the words of men like Vice President Osmena, who heads the Philippines Post-war Planning Commission. It is with this view in mind that the editors of BATAAN are printing on the following pages the full text of a long speech by the Vice President about the postwar world and American bases in the Philippines. Readers are urged to digest it carefully, think about what Osmena says, and discuss it with fellow Filipinos.

Its importance in BATAAN's opinion—we think it is one of the most important documents in Philippine-American relations—is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in these days of a shortage of space and more important news developments per month than ever before, this magazine devotes 20 per cent of its news and editorial columns to it.

So rich with ideas is this speech of Sergio Osmena's that BATAAN is reprinting it in pamphlet form and is circulating it widely among American government and business leaders.

We feel sure that if this speech is an indication of the type of post-war planning that will be developed by the Philippine government-in-exile, Filipinos the world over may feel reassured about the uncharted course of the future.

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In the roll of Filipino heroes, there are others who figure prominently and who have earned our admiration and respect, but none of them has won, as greatly as Rizal has, the universal love of our people and the general respect of the world. The reason for this is obvious. More than any other man, he had given himself completely and unselfishly to the cause of his people. With his writings, he broadened the vision of the masses; with his martyrdom he gave them an example of supreme devotion to the native land. It was he who, in the dark hour of our history, lighted the torch of freedom which Spanish oppression could not quench.

#### **FREEDOM'S TORCH BURNED EARLY IN P. I.**

When America came to the Philippines, succeeding Spain, she found the torch of Philippine freedom already aflame. Far from stifling it, she unselfishly stimulated its growth and radiance. One of her first official acts in the islands was to proclaim Rizal Day a national holiday. But she did more than this. She proclaimed to the world that she was holding the Philippines in trust for the Filipinos—for their interest and welfare, their freedom and happiness. And as she pledged, so also she fulfilled.



*Vice President Osmena*

It is unnecessary for me to recite at length the progress achieved by us during the forty-five years of American trusteeship. The record is well known to all. Suffice it for me to say that no people under the guidance of another have achieved so much as we have within the same period of time.

Not only have we gained recognition of all the essential rights and liberties that Rizal staunchly strove for; we have also made tremendous strides in the economic, social, educational and political fields, thus constituting our country one of the most progressive nations in the Far East. As a fitting climax to her Philippine policy of liberation, America, recognizing our capacity for self-government, set the date for independence.

#### **BOTH AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS DIED**

Our people were peacefully engaged in the preparation for the responsibilities of independence when, in December, 1941, Japan suddenly attacked. In the bitter struggle against a numerically superior and better equipped invading army, thousands of Filipino soldiers fell by the side of their American comrades in arms.

But they did not die in vain. Their prolonged and determined resistance forced Japan to divert large contingents from other war fronts, thereby delaying the fall of the East Indies, Malaya, Singapore, and Burma, and thwarting



*General Marshall*

*Mrs. Quezon*

*Vice President Osmena*

the Japanese program for an early invasion of Australia, New Zealand, and the junction of the German and Japanese forces in India. They also afforded the United States precious time to repair the destruction wrought by Japan's perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor, and enabled our allies in the Pacific to bolster their defenses and to prepare to deal counter blows at the common enemy.

Forty-five years of constructive association with America has afforded the Filipinos the opportunity to develop and prove their capacity for self-government, winning through peaceful negotiations formal recognition of that capacity and a bilateral agreement for the orderly establishment of independence on July 4, 1946. Four months of bloody and heroic struggle on Bataan has tested the strength of this title to independence and have proved Filipino capacity to shoulder the responsibilities of independence.

Today, we have not only America's pledge that Philippine independence will be established and protected, but also the prospect of being declared a separate and self-governing nation before 1946, that date originally set for independence.

The question naturally arises whether, after the proclamation by the United States of Philippine independence, this Philippine-American cooperation should be continued and maintained.

#### POST-WAR COLLABORATION LOGICAL

I propounded this same question in a speech I delivered in Manila back in 1939, wherein I reviewed the many years of harmonious Philippine-American relationship. I ventured then to offer an affirmative answer. Now, with perfect American-Filipino comradeship, as shown in the Epic of Bataan, and with America's offer of protection and her other pronouncements in the course of this struggle, there can be no doubt about post-war collaboration between the United States and the Philippines. The logic of events,

the inescapable obligations arising from this war, and the common interests of both peoples, make this collaboration not only advisable but also necessary. It will find expression in many fields. Let us explore a few of them.

The war will necessarily leave its tragic marks on our beloved country. Destruction will be widespread, suffering will be acute, poverty and hunger will be rampant. Years of privation and hardships will have diminished the physical resistance of the masses, making them easy victims of disease. Adequate and immediate relief will therefore be imperative. Food, clothing and medical care must come first. It is hoped that side by side with the American Red Cross, accompanying our advance troops, will be a Philippine Red Cross.

#### SMALL LAND OWNER WILL GET HELP

Apart from the problem of relief in general is the rehabilitation of our farms and industries. This will require provisions of seeds, fertilizers, farm implements and work animals. In this undertaking we should give particular attention to the needs of the small land owner who may have lost his only *carabao* and his only *nipa* hut.

Provision must be made for the reconstruction of our industrial establishments and the restoration of ruined properties, both public and private. This includes, among other things, provincial and municipal buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, highways and bridges.

In addition, we shall have to face the manifold problems arising from the closing and insolvency of our banks, insurance and credit institutions; the adulteration of our currency with unsound enemy issues; the impairment of the basis of taxation, and the disruption of our public school system as a result of the closing of many schools and of anti-democratic indoctrination of children in the few institutions which have remained open. Without delay, all the schools in operation before the war should be reopened in order to resume an education of patriotism, democracy and humanitarianism.

#### AMERICA HAS PROMISED AID IN REBUILDING

Whatever the program of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction finally decided upon—and the items I have discussed are only a part of it—we are already assured of America's help and collaboration. Responding to the recommendations of the President of the United States, the Senate has approved a joint resolution which provides for the organization of a commission of Americans and Filipinos, charged with the study of the relief and rehabilitation problems of the Philippines. To this commission is also entrusted the task of surveying the economic situation in the islands with a view to their economic stabilization and the formulation of a plan for future trade relations between the United States and the Philippines.

*The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces on Bataan, holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt . . . Also unanticipated was the prolonged defense of the Philippine Islands, which upset their timetable for other offensive operations in the Southwest Pacific, including Australia.*

—GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

As will be remembered, provision was made for the ten-year transition period of the Commonwealth in order, among other things, to enable the Philippines to stabilize her economy with an eye to her future independent existence. This preparation was already at an advanced stage when war broke out and everything built up was destroyed. It will be within the province of the joint commission, when organized, to study how to make up for the lost years and to recommend measures for the reestablishment of such commercial relations with the United States and other countries as will assure us a reasonable level of public and private prosperity.

The policy of free exchange of commodities prescribed by Congress has brought material benefits to the Philippines and economic advantages and profits to American labor, exporters, and businessmen. This economic tie has so affected Philippine economy that the major export industries of the Philippines have become dependent upon the American market, necessitating a reasonable period of re-adjustment. This record of economic collaboration will serve as a basis upon which to formulate a post-war commercial relationship which will redound to the lasting benefit of both countries.

#### DEFENSE PLANS WILL BE COMPLETED

The defense plans of the Commonwealth, formulated with the advice of the American Military Mission headed by General MacArthur, were in the process of execution when Japan struck. With the re-conquest of the islands, we shall resume this work, making such adjustments as new circumstances and experience will require. American technical assistance will continue to be needed. Moreover, our program should be worked out with full consideration not only of our own defense needs but also of the future military necessities of the United States.

This brings us to the question whether, after independence, mutual collaboration in defense measures will be advantageous both to the United States and to the Philippines. It can truly be said that during the last four decades there has been American-Philippine collaboration for defense. The United States Navy maintained its principal base for the Asiatic Fleet at Cavite, and the United States Army had camps and airfields at several points. The Army relied very largely on Filipino soldiery—Scouts, and later the Philippine Army—to fill its ranks. That the inadequacy of these forces rendered ineffective their defense against a vastly superior power, does not argue against the intrinsic value of military collaboration. It only emphasizes the need for strengthening the military establishment.

The maintenance of adequate naval and air bases across the Pacific, anchored in the Philippines and supported there by Filipino troops, will assure the mutual protection of both the United States and the Philippines, and preserve the Pacific Ocean for the peaceful purposes of all nations. To the Philippines such plans are vital to its security, liberty and growth. To the United States such plans should aid greatly in the defense of the sea and air approaches to your Western shores. In a joint resolution, already passed by the Senate and now pending in the House, the President of the United States is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Philippines for the selection of suitable bases in the islands. I have reasons to believe that the United States may confidently expect from us full cooperation in this regard.



*General Douglas MacArthur*

#### CULTURAL INTERCHANGE SHOULD CONTINUE

In the cultural field, cooperation between the two countries has a logical foundation in the fact that for over three centuries Filipino culture has been based on Western ideas. Throughout the long period of Spanish rule, the Philippines imbibed Christianity and much of the Greco-Roman culture and philosophy of Mediterranean Europe. During a part of this long association, the commercial intercourse and spiritual communion between the mother country and the colony were carried on by way of Mexico through the proud and rich galleons plying in the Manila-Acapulco trade, thus bringing Mexico and the Philippines into close and intimate relations. Mexican soldiers settled in some numbers in Luzon, and several of our most important vegetable and fruit crops were direct introductions from Mexico. The architecture of some of our churches shows the influence of Aztec ornamentation.

With the eclipse of Spain as a world power, Mexico, along with most of her other American possessions, became an independent state, and for the ensuing 75 years Spain dealt directly with the Philippines. Subsequent to the liberalization of the Spanish trade policy and the opening of the Suez Canal, the people of the Philippines came into profitable commercial and literary contact with the whole of southern and western Europe and Great Britain.

When, as a consequence of the Spanish-American War, the United States replaced Spain as the principal contact of the Philippines with Western influence, Filipino political thought absorbed the essential principles of Anglo-Saxon democracy; the English language became the common tongue; the American systems of public schools and public health were adopted; and American methods in commerce and finance were practiced.

## FILIPINO CULTURE IS ECLECTIC

For centuries the Philippines has been linked with the peoples not only of the East but also of the West, both old and new. Thus Filipino culture is eclectic; to the original Indio-Malayan foundation there have been added Asiatic, Latin, Mexican, and Anglo-Saxon elements. Today the Filipino way of life is the Occidental, the Christian, the democratic way of life. It is, therefore, natural that intimate cultural relations will continue between the Philippines and the United States; and that these relations will extend and improve.

In the political field, cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is most logical. After having worked together for the building of the Philippine Nation, the United States and the Philippines can in the years to come devote their joint efforts to the solution of the manifold post-war problems. As a daughter republic of the United States and as a new birth of liberty in the Far East, the Philippines can serve as a vanguard of democracy and as a beacon of hope in that part of the globe. If, through the Philippines, the influence of American democracy can reach less fortunate peoples of Asia, then the cause of world peace will be greatly served. Moreover, the Philippines is peculiarly qualified to serve as America's bridge of good will to the peoples of Asia.

## ISLANDS EXAMPLE OF TRUSTEESHIP

As the veritable token of America's handiwork, the Philippines stands also as a vivid example of the success of the policy of trusteeship—the policy which the nations of the West can and must follow for all dependent peoples everywhere. To these dependent peoples, a free and independent Philippines symbolizes the goal that can be attained not by distrust, bloodshed, and violence, but by friendship, understanding and collaboration. Thus, by remaining close political allies, the United States and the Philippines will make great contribution toward the building of a new world of peace, justice, a democracy and freedom.

The day of our liberation is not far off. The forces of freedom are on the march in the Pacific as in other war fronts. The final triumph of American arms in the Philippines is inevitable and so is Philippine independence. Philippine independence—the crowning event of Filipino-American partnership in the task of nation-building—will not




Vice President Quezon      Mrs. Quezon      Col. Nieto

essentially change American-Philippine relationship. The ties of friendship and the spirit of collaboration will endure.

In a free Philippines, America will continue to find a loyal partner in the defense and the furtherance of the ideals and policies which the two countries hold in common.

America may rest assured that the Philippines Republic, born out of the sufferings of Rizal and of other Filipino heroes and martyrs, including those who fought on Bataan and others who are fighting still, will know how to cherish and defend its freedom, and that the Filipino people, whom she has so unselfishly helped in attaining self-government and independence, will always remain a friendly and a grateful people.



Indinadalangin ko na ang taong 1944 ay makapagbibigay ng kapayapaan at tagumpay at ang kalayaan ng ating Inang Bayan.

★

**S. T. SALCEDO**  
GRAND  
SECRETARY - TREASURER

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# United Nations' Plan To De-loot Japan Praised By Philippine President

**Cairo Statement says Japan will be deprived of all her conquests in the last fifty years. Development of Nipponese Empire traced.**

President Quezon of the Philippines hailed the tripartite declaration at Tehran and looked forward to the post-war world, which will afford security to small nations as well as large ones.

"The conference at Tehran of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, following the conference of the first two chiefs of state with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, should clear all doubts as to the war and the peace that will follow it," said President Quezon.

"Germany and Japan will both be crushed and reduced to impotence, so that they may never again disturb the peace of the world.

## PEACE WILL ENDURE

"The peace that will follow will be enduring. The new world will be constituted by a world family of democratic nations—large and small alike—where tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance will have no place. For such a world the sacrifices of all liberty-loving peoples will not have been in vain."

The intention to de-loot Japan, announced by the three-power agreement at Cairo, will make current the map of Nippon fifty years ago. Japan's first big "steal", from China in 1895, was the seizure of Formosa and the Pescadores, according to the National Geographic Society.

Japan was a mere miscellany of medieval agricultural islands in 1854, when President Fillmore of the United States and Commodore Perry lifted the lid of that Oriental Pandora's box. For 223 years no Japanese had been permitted to leave the islands' atmosphere of feudalism.

Not until 1870, after the great Ishin or "renovation," were feudal castes abolished and common people allowed to use their own family names instead of their masters'. Warriors were encouraged to cut off their topknots of long hair and stop wearing swords on peaceful strolls in the streets. When the lid finally came off, Japan began to expand with explosive force.

## MOVE TO MAINLAND CAUSED BY TWO WARS

China's first losses to Japan followed the short Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, from which the major Japanese gain was a big southward step to tropical Formosa (Taiwan), an island area

nearly twice as large as New Jersey. This island, in addition to welcome supplies of minerals, tea, sugar and rice, gave Japan until very recently a virtual world monopoly of camphor. Now the island supports three million people, about five per cent of them Japanese. The near-by Pescadores Islands were taken from China at the same time. Mako Island in the Pescadores has been converted into a naval base.

Along with these island acquisitions Japan wrested from China a toehold on the continent of Asia. China agreed to consider Korea (Chosen) an independent state and ceded the tip of the near-by peninsula of Liautung, site of the important leased area of Kwantung and of the ports now known as Dairen and Ryojun. At that time Ryojun (Port Arthur) was extensively used by Russia when more northern ports were frozen over. Russia growled at the prospect of Japanese encroachment on Asia's mainland; so Japan hastily sold back the Liautung Peninsula to China.

Ten years later, however, Japan waged the 18-month Russo-Japanese war to overcome Russia's objections. The peace treaty in 1905, signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, recognized Japanese authority over Korea and the leased Kwantung area. It threw in for good measure the southern half of Sakhalin Island which Japan had renounced 30 years before. The Japanese half of Sakhalin, known as Karafuto, no larger than Vermont and Connecticut together, has been an important source of fish, wood and coal.

## WORLD WAR TOOK JAPAN INTO PACIFIC

After the Russo-Japanese war, Japan in 1910 annexed Korea. This first Japanese colony on mainland Asia constitutes a rich one-third of the area of Japan's empire proper (as distinguished from occupied countries). Its

peninsular area, 85,000 square miles, nearly equals that of Great Britain, and supports 22 million people, of whom only three per cent are Japanese. Rice, soybeans, cotton, gold, coal, iron, and other minerals have been taken from Korea to nourish Japan's people and war industries.

Japan's next expansive spurt was released by World War I and an Anglo-Japanese treaty, by which England and Japan were allied to protect each other's interests in the Far East. With Britain at war, Japan also declared war against Germany and proceeded to take over all German-controlled territory in the Far East north of the Equator. The German-governed Pacific islands of the Marshall, Marianas, and Caroline groups thus came into Japanese hands. By the Versailles Treaty in 1919 these were left under mandate to Japan.

The exception to Japanese control of these island groups, known collectively as Micronesia, was the island of Guam, largest of the Marianas. Japan captured that from its American garrison in December, 1941.

Under this mandate, Japan received control of some 600 coral atolls, many of them consisting of family circles of disconnected islets surrounding central lagoons. Their total land area does not exceed 830 square miles; their pre-war population was approximately 50,000. Yet they have been incalculably useful to Japanese war loards in providing such bases as Yap in the west and Truk in the east in the Caroline group; Jaluit farther east in the Marshall Islands; and Rota in the Marianas, not 50 miles north of Guam.



## The Battlers of Bataan

As long as schoolboys meet in class,  
Past history to scan,  
No deeds they read will e'er surpass  
The Battlers of Bataan.

As long as statesmen praise the name  
Of any fighting clan,  
So long 'twill be they shall acclaim  
The Battlers of Bataan.

As long as brave Old Glory flies  
O'er an American,  
Her stars and stripes shall symbolize  
The Battlers of Bataan.

As long as Freedom has a soul,  
The memory of man  
Shall write them on a blazoned scroll:  
The Battlers of Bataan.

Cpl. Avery Giles  
(From Electrical Union World)



# Repatriated Journalist Charges Japs Sell Relief Parcels Sent To Internees

American reporter doubts that actual delivery of comfort packages to Americans will be made, even if they are unloaded at ports.

by ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON

(Royal Arch Gunnison was the North American Newspaper Alliance correspondent in China, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines and was in Manila when the city fell to the Japanese. He was interned by the Japs for almost two years before being repatriated.)

Word just received from Japanese-occupied East Asia that Dr. Paravicini, International Red Cross delegate in Japan, was attempting to distribute American Red Cross comfort and medical parcels to civilians and military prisoners in Jap camps over the holiday season, raises a question as to how many of these much-needed parcels actually will reach the prisoners.

Only recently returned on the repatriation ship *Gripsholm* from nearly two years' imprisonment in two Jap camps—one in Manila, one in Shanghai—I have a basis for wondering about distribution of parcels sent from home to the Far East. For one thing, I never received or saw one. I know from my own personal experience in Shanghai that up to the time we left in September there were still undelivered some of the medical and comfort parcels sent to the Far East on the returning ships from the first (1942) exchange. Furthermore, I know that many of these parcels "somehow" were "unavoidably broken open" and that the Jap soldiers and some civilians were using and reportedly even selling the contents—particularly cigarettes and some of the medicines.

## FEARED JAPS WOULD PULL OUT

Our people, the Swiss (representing our interests) and the American Red Cross delegate aboard the *Gripsholm* were so fearful the Japs would pull out of Goa before all the Red Cross supplies were loaded—and they had reason, due to reports of Jap behavior at the first exchange in 1942 at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East India—that all personnel exchange at Goa was made secondary to the speedy loading of these supplies aboard the *Teia Maru*.

The Jap captain stated he was leaving on a certain date "loaded or not." Since the *Gripsholm* was a day late in arriving, it meant 24-hour unloading to get all the comfort kits, medical supplies, and clothing parcels off the *Gripsholm* and "horsed" by Indian labor over to the quay alongside the *Teia*. Our people figured if all these supplies were dumped on the quay in front of the *Teia* the Jap captain would lose

too much "face" just to go off and leave it sitting there. Although the Red Cross has been very hush-hush about it, there was much talk at Goa regarding some parcels and supplies reportedly left by the Japs in Lourenco Marques.

## SUPPOSED TO MOVE SUPPLIES QUICKLY

It meant added inconvenience for us American and Canadian repatriates to remain aboard the "camp ship" extra days before transfer to the clean, white *Gripsholm*—but we were glad to remain filthy—and continue to go without to be absolutely sure the supplies would get aboard and back to those we left behind. If the Japs double-crossed us at Lourenco Marques in 1942, we saw to it they didn't repeat in 1943.

Under international agreement the Japs are supposed to move these supplies—as well as a prescribed type of mail—quickly. But as usual the Japs stalled, stating they didn't have the bottoms in which to move the supplies. There's no excuse for that this time. The *Teia* was scheduled to put into Saigon, French Indo China; San Fernando or Manila Bay in the Philippines; and Hongkong and Shanghai en route to Yokohama. I saw the supplies loaded, and loaded in such a manner as to permit unloading at these ports.

But after being a prisoner in these camps and experiencing Jap treatment I'm still skeptical regarding full delivery of comfort parcels, even though they may have been unloaded at the ports of call.

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# Filipinos Who Still Enjoy Freedom Wonder What Future Holds In U. S.; At Home

In survey for Bataan Magazine writer finds that people look to Government-in-exile for intelligent post-war planning. Ask about government program to protect natives against "social" and "legal" discrimination.

by J. C. DIONISIO  
Chief, BATAAN Pacific Coast Bureau

Immediately after they recovered from the initial shock of the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, some 100,000 Filipinos in the U. S., Alaska, and Hawaii, as if in unison, turned anxious faces to the representative of their government in Washington—the Resident Commissioner—demanding an answer to their most pressing question: What shall we do now?

Thousands did not wait for an answer. With bitter hate in their hearts for the perpetrators of that calumny, they flocked to army and navy recruiting stations, only to be turned down because, not being citizens—the independence law had taken away their previous right to serve in Uncle Sam's armed forces—they could not enlist. Disgusted, dismayed, even angered, they returned to their homes and waited for word from the Resident Commissioner.

All over the country, community organizations and even private associations, raised money for the relief of the embattled civilians in the Islands.

Since it was impossible to send money home, Commissioner Elizalde advised them to give the money to the Red Cross. They were not satisfied; they still wanted to send the money direct! As Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Velasquez of the First Filipino Infantry accurately describes it, theirs was a feeling of frustration at their utter helplessness to do something for their blitzed countrymen in the homeland.

## PROGRAM OF ACTION DEMANDED

Those were dark days indeed. The Resident Commissioner, harrassed by the gravest problems he had ever faced in Washington, finally was able to secure legislation permitting Filipinos not only to enlist in the armed forces but also to secure civil service and merchant marine employment. Through his efforts, defense plants which had refused to employ Filipinos because they were "aliens," were ordered henceforth to class Filipinos as "nationals" owing allegiance to the United States, and employ them.

The Filipinos appreciated the Commissioner's efforts, but they were not entirely satisfied. They wanted the Government to have a definite program of action for them, a concrete plan whereby they might participate not only in the winning of the war but also in the reconstruction of the Philippines after victory will have been achieved. They waited impatiently for his answer, and when it was not forthcoming, they took him to task, sometimes severely, for inaction. In war, they said in effect, slowness is a crime.

Today, two years after, sobered by the bitter reality of the defeat of their



J. C. Dionisio

country but grimly determined to dedicate their full efforts to its redemption and future rehabilitation, these Free Filipinos are still anxiously waiting for the answer to their questions, not from the Resident Commissioner any more but from President Manuel L. Quezon himself.

## INTENSELY LOYAL

The Filipino has matured, one might say, in his thinking, and during these past two years, he has thought deeply of the problems that confront him. They are serious problems and he wants his government to help him solve them. Essentially nationalistic—his sad encounter with American intolerance had intensified this feeling of nationalism—he is intensely loyal to that Government, and he waits with an anxious heart for guidance. Let us restate some of these problems and examine them.

1. What concrete program does the Government have for the participation of the Free Filipinos in the reconstruction of the Philippines after the war?

## Here Are Some of the Questions Asked

1. What concrete program does the Government have for the participation of Filipinos not under the Jap heel in the reconstruction of the Philippines after the war?
2. What program does the Government have for the second generation?
3. What program does the Government have to protect Filipinos from "legal" and "social" discrimination?
4. What program does the Government have which will help the thousands of Filipinos who will return to the homeland after the war to fit in the economic life of the nation?
5. What program does the Government have to help Filipinos succeed in their business and farming enterprises?
6. What educational program does the Government have which will help the Filipinos who may elect to remain in this country after the war in securing their economic betterment?
7. If independence is granted the Philippines before 1946, would the rights of Filipinos in America be protected, so that they would enjoy reciprocal rights as Americans may enjoy in an independent Philippines?



Shown above, with their friends, are delegates to the Fifth Filipino Inter-Community Conference held in Stockton, California, last July. The delegates enthusiastically received Mr. Manuel A. Adeva's "Cooperative Savings Plan" when it was presented. Mr. Adeva is National Division Assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner.

The Free Filipinos realize fully the difficult job that lies ahead for the Filipino nation after the war. Money will be needed to rebuild the country. The Free Filipinos believe they can help in that task, for they are making money now. But they need guidance, for the Filipino in America has not learned to be frugal with his money. He might be able to save part of his earnings, but only a small part. The Government must find some way to channel the millions which are squandered. And they are millions.

There are approximately between 100,000 to 110,000 Filipinos in Alaska, Hawaii, and the mainland, counting those who are American citizens by virtue of birth or naturalization. Probably more. Let us take the round figure of 100,000 as the ones who are actually working. Let us give each of them an average gross earning of \$30 a week, which is very low, considering the present scale of wages. That amounts to 3 million dollars a week. Let us give all of them a vacation of four weeks in a year and multiply the 3 million dollars by 48 weeks. That gives us the staggering sum of \$144,000,000 a year as the "national income" of our Free Filipinos.

#### ADEVA'S SAVING PLAN HELPS P. I.

How much of that is saved? How much of that money will find its way into the Philippines to help realize for the nation Freedom from Want?

Last summer, Manuel A. Adeva, national division assistant to Commissioner Elizalde, presented a plan designed to conserve at least a part of this "national income" for future use in the rebuilding of the Philippines. The plan was enthusiastically received by the delegates to the Fifth Filipino Inter-Community Conference held in Stockton, California. The reader no



*Antonio A. Gonzales*

doubt has read of it, because it has been given wide publicity in Filipino newspapers, including BATAAN Magazine. Very briefly, the plan is this: Filipinos are encouraged to buy U. S. War Bonds which they will send to the Philippine government in Washington for safekeeping. The depositor agrees not to cash the bonds except in the Philippines. After the war, the repatriated Philippine government will help the depositors organize a cooperative which will engage in business in the Islands.

It has been six months now since the plan was first announced, and to all appearances it is still on paper.

#### NEW PLAN SUGGESTED

A variation of the plan is being discussed by thinking Filipinos on the West Coast. It is thought that the new suggestion would answer the criticism of some people who fear that some

unscrupulous individual might win control of the cooperative as envisioned by the Adeva Plan and run away with the money. The new plan is this:

The Philippine Government should issue Philippine government bonds and sell them to Filipinos only. These bonds would be a direct obligation of the government. The money raised must not be used to defray the expenses of the government, but must be immediately invested in U. S. government securities. After the war, the purchasers may cash their bonds, *only in the Philippines*, either by themselves or, at their direction, by their beneficiaries or any others they may designate. The cooperative or business angle is entirely optional. Those who want to enter into a business cooperative may do so, with or without the help of the government. Those who want all their money will get it.

If the Philippine government has no right to issue bonds here, surely, arrangements could be made with the U. S. Government to give it that right. After all, the money is to be invested in U. S. bonds.

But whatever plan is adopted, the Filipinos are waiting for their government to move.

#### 2. What Program does the Government have for the Second Generation?

Filipinos in America are, and have long been, worried about the future of the second and third generations. There are thousands of them, and they know precious little about the Philippines: its history, its government, its culture—even its geography! Many of them will be going to the Islands, and for all practical purposes, the country will be foreign to them. What course of study should they pursue here so that they wouldn't be misfits in the Islands? Shouldn't they be taught

something about our history, our folk stories and folk songs, our economic conditions?

In some communities parents of these youngsters have tried to establish Tagalog schools, but these were makeshift affairs. There were no textbooks, no organized curriculum. Surely the government would be spending money wisely even if all it would do is to devise a curriculum and supply mimeographed textbooks! Are these "fair hopes of the fatherland" to be forgotten?

#### VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION

Filipinos, especially in the Western States, have long suffered from discriminatory legislation which forbids them, among other things, from owning or leasing farm lands. They have suffered racial discrimination and even prosecution by intolerant officials.

3. *What program does the government have to protect them from what might be loosely termed "legal" and "social" discrimination?*

4. *What program does the government have which will help the thousands of Filipinos who will return home after the war to fit in the the economic life of the nation?*

Should not the government educate them as to the future needs of the country?

5. *What program does the government have to help Filipinos succeed in their business and farming enterprises? They need help, and they need guidance. Has the government any plans for them?*

6. *What educational program does the government have which will help the Filipinos who may elect to remain in this country after the war in securing their economic betterment?*

7. *If independence is granted the Philippines before 1946, would the rights of Filipinos in America be protected? Would the government see to it that they would be given reciprocal rights as American citizens may enjoy in an independent Philippines?*

Those are only some of the questions the Free Filipinos would like their government to answer. Filipino leaders who give articulation to the murmurs of discontent or sigh of hope of the common *tao* in America, are emphatic in their demands that the government include the Filipinos here in its plans, and strongly suggest that the Government Planning Board which has

## 4,000 American Prisoners Of Japs In Philippines Lack Medical Supplies

State Department official, interned at Santo Tomas, reports no additional medicine has ever been received from the United States.

by EDWARD MITCHELL  
*Washington Post Staff Writer*

Four thousand Americans interned at Santo Tomas in the Jap-held Philippines have almost exhausted their medical supplies and no additional medicines have ever been received from the United States, Nathaniel P. Davis, inspector in the State Department's Foreign Service, who returned on the Gripsholm from Manila, revealed.

"The spirit of the internees is excellent, however," Davis said. "I was granted permission to inspect Santo Tomas the day before I left Manila. The prisoners were cheerful, but they have begun to look seedy. The men have aged more than the women. I think it has been found that men have aged more than women in internment camps everywhere. It's probably because the men have business and family worries."

Three other foreign service attaches were interned with Davis and 32 other Government officials in a private house on the outskirts near Manila, and also returned on the *Gripsholm*. They are George Manlove Abbott, Horatio Tobey Mooers and Charles E. Whitaker.

#### NOT VISITED BY RED CROSS

Davis said that to his knowledge the camp at Santo Tomas has never been visited by a representative of the neutral Swiss government or by the International Red Cross. This is the fault of the Japanese, he said.

The prisoners are self-governed and operate their own public utilities, Davis said. They are allowed about 50 cents a day, which must cover all necessities, including lights and water.

"Next to medical supplies, the prisoners' greatest want is better communication facilities," Davis said. "No letters are reaching there." The official said that he personally received only two letters during his internment. They were from his wife and both arrived in October of 1942.

been created to formulate a program for the rehabilitation of the Philippines after the war, should have a member who will represent the Filipinos in America. And they stress the urgency of action now. Tomorrow will be too late.

The war, according to Japanese information dispensed in the Philippines, is just one big Jap victory after another, Davis said.

#### "JAP PLANES NEVER DOWNED"

"Jap planes are never shot down. They either fall into the sea, dive into an enemy objective or are lost. Every time the Americans take another island it's just another Dunkirk. Sicily was a trap. The Germans let the Allies in so they could inclose them and wipe them out. We'd begun to wonder if Berlin would be just a trap, too."

Counter propaganda is not needed among the Filipinos, however, Davis assured. Immediately after the Japs seized the Philippines, there was talk in the streets that the American troops would be back by April 8 of 1942. When Davis left, the word was that the Americans would be back by the end of 1943, he said.

"A Filipino hears an American radio report that a Jap cruiser has been sunk. By that time the story has been told several times, the whole Jap fleet is at the bottom of the ocean."

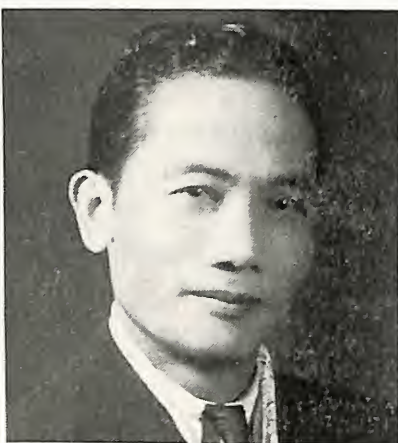
#### AMERICANS POPULAR IN MANILA

American Government officials were allowed to go unguarded into the Manila business district on specific business, but were made to wear red arm bands. The Filipinos usually walked up and insisted on paying the cab fare or something for the Americans, he said.

Davis was en route to Singapore from San Francisco and had reached Manila when the war broke out. The Japs never attempted to question him on American affairs, and were generally "pretty decent" to him and other American officials held, he said.

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# FEA Predicts Japs Can Increase Production Of Arms In '44, But Face Crisis In Shipping

**U. S. Agency handling economic warfare analysis says Nipponese failed to capitalize full on its conquests. Measure of Jap strength now is not raw materials, but ability to make goods.**

The United States Foreign Economic Administration made public a summary statement on the economic position of the enemy. The summary was prepared by William T. Stone, director of the Special Areas Branch which handles economic warfare analysis for the FEA.

Main conclusions of the statement regarding Japan are:

Japan has passed the peak of its industrial plant expansion, but will undoubtedly be able to increase the production of armaments for defense in 1944. Shipping remains the chief economic weakness which prevents Japan from fully exploiting conquered territories and expanding further its economic base. Japan has failed to capitalize fully on its conquests since Pearl Harbor. Primarily the measure of Japan's war production is the capacity of its pre-Pearl Harbor industrial plant rather than the raw material resources of its recent conquests.

## CONQUEST ADVANTAGES NOT USED

As 1943 ends it is becoming increasingly apparent that Japan has failed to capitalize fully on its conquests since Pearl Harbor. The immediate strategic advantages that Japan has gained from its continental and island conquests have not to date been matched by corresponding economic gains, and Japan is fighting the war largely on the base of its pre-Pearl Harbor industrial plant. This industrial plant has continued to expand since 1941 and it has utilized raw materials such as rubber and oil drawn from its expanded empire. But Japan's industrial strength remains concentrated in Japan proper, Korea, Manchuria and Northern China.

It is true that Japan now exercises political control over several hundred million people and that its empire now contains some of the richest raw material resources in the world. Left undisturbed for 20 or 30 years in the possession of such manpower and resources Japan might easily reach the first rank of industrial nations. But mere possession of the potentially rich new conquests does not multiply Japan's production of weapons in this war. The conquered oil production areas provide fuel for Japan's navy, but nothing which Japan has conquered can lead to a great expansion of the

navy itself within the probable time range of this war.

## STEEL MAKING MEASURES POWER

The size of the Japanese war machine is determined largely by Japan's capacity to make steel. Japan's conquests since Pearl Harbor have brought it virtually no additional steel-making capacity. Thus, the growth in Japanese war production since Pearl Harbor has been an extension of Japan's industrial development during the past decade rather than a new departure in Japan's economic history. The ability of Japan's economy to transform raw materials into armaments, rather than the availability of raw materials, is the real test of Japan's economic position.

This economy now appears capable of supporting military activity for an indefinite period at the present scale of military and naval offensive operations against Japan. The economy is of course under strain and there can be no further substantial diversions of economic resources and effort from civilian to war production. On the other hand, the materials and manpower that have been expended on the expansion of industrial plant in the past five years are now available for the production of armaments. Increased output is believed possible for almost every category of war equipment and military supplies.

## LIVING STANDARD LOWERED

Levels of living in Japan proper have been considerably reduced since 1937, and further reductions in food rations and other consumer goods would tend to impair working efficiency. However, economic strain alone is not likely to cause any serious lowering of industrial productivity or break in morale during 1944.

There are many indications that Japan's industrial expansion began to level off during 1943 and that plant capacity will not be materially increased during 1944. The decision to discontinue plant expansion was influenced to a great extent by shipping and aircraft losses since Pearl Harbor. Japan's serious shortage of transportation in general, and of merchant ships in particular, has already limited the flow of raw materials into Japan's industrial centers. At the same time losses of ships and planes have forced the Japanese to divert materials and manpower from further plant expansion to the immediate production of replacements for the merchant marine and airforce. A still higher rate of shipping and plane losses in 1944 would tend to have even more serious consequences for Japan.

## INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE NOTED

By the full exploitation of resources within easy reach, by the use of substitute materials and the utilization of stockpiles, Japan may be able to continue for some time to increase the production of critical types of military goods. Japan now has plant equipment adequate to a considerable increase in the production of planes, tanks, armored cars, and trucks as well as ordnance. Increases in some lines may be prevented by technical and organizational problems, rather than by lack of raw materials, labor or basic plant equipment. However, it is clear that Japan has advanced technically beyond the stage of mere imitation of western models.

Although the defeat of the European Axis will free United Nations forces and equipment for the Asiatic theaters, Japan's economy will not be affected directly by the loss of its western partner. Two years ago Japan was receiving some assistance from Germany through the blockade, but blockade-running has been all but totally eliminated, and in spite of the presence of some German engineers, the Japanese economy is today almost wholly dependent upon its own material and technical resources.

# American Internees Display Splendid Morale, But Are Now Facing Critical Food Shortage

Special report compiled by Relief for Americans in Philippines group says prisoners are kept busy and time flies. Little mail has been delivered. Movies, but no news reels, are shown regularly to adults.

*One of the most important stories of 1943 was the second repatriation of Americans from internment in the Far East. Many of the 1263 were in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war. Some spent their entire period of internment there and were picked up in the Islands by the Japanese exchange vessel.*

*The Editors of BATAAN carefully studied the many reports of what individual internees said. But they found the most comprehensive picture in the following report from the Relief for Americans in the Philippines organization of New York. We think that it tells the story well and will enable readers to get a fairly accurate picture of the conditions in the Philippines by those who most recently left there.*

The *Gripsholm* docked on the morning of December 1st, one day ahead of schedule, and by noon of the following day all the passengers were off. This was much quicker than the last time. By that time many of the repatriates were already flocking to our office, particularly those whose relatives were unable to meet them in New York. Almost all appeared remarkably well and seemed overjoyed to see so many familiar faces about. First news of our Committee and its work had reached them at Mornagao and later they had details when our special notice was posted on the bulletin board, for which arrangements had been made months ahead.

All the Philippine Group were "tremendously thrilled" to learn of our existence and our work, and as a result of this we have had their unselfish cooperation and assistance in compiling information in regard to individuals and conditions in Santo Tomas, Los Banos and Camp Holmes. A few of them worked as late as nearly two o'clock in the morning using our stenographic service in order to relay firsthand information to relatives and friends in this country. Besides this they have taken precious time from family reunions and necessary rehabilitation to give us all aid possible. In spite of all their happiness in being free and home again, they have the fate of those left behind very much at heart, and their one idea is to go to Washington and stress the vital need of further repatriation.

With all this splendid cooperation on their part we are now able to give a clearer picture of conditions in Santo Tomas, Los Banos and Camp Holmes.

Up to September, 1943, the combined report on Santo Tomas stresses the fact that most of the nearly four thousand internees were in excellent health and still displayed splendid morale, and this after nearly two years of hardships and an unbalanced diet. They all agreed that time passed very swiftly because they were kept so very busy. This is by far the best news which has come out. However, they are now facing probably the severest test of all. The general food shortage is their most pressing problem and one which threatens to become worse as time goes on. food shortage is their most pressing problem and one which threatens to become worse as time goes on.

The Red Cross supplies recently delivered at Manila should help the situation for the time being. Many of the internees have been able to augment their diet with provisions from the camp canteen supplied from the outside, such as vegetables, fruits and a few staples, but these are now not only becoming scarce but more and more expensive. However, they still have meat three times a week. Sugar, which used to be very plentiful in the Philippines, has now to be severely rationed. Rice flour is substituted for wheat flour, which entirely disappeared some time ago. Coconut milk or carabao milk is now in general use. Leather shoes are very scarce and costly and clothing and cloth severely rationed. Eight meters a year is allowed per person. For men one pair of long trousers and one shirt, or one pair of shorts and two shirts, or two pair of shorts and one shirt is the allowance.

## ILLNESS CONSIDERED NORMAL

For thousands to be living in such close quarters without a single epidemic is indeed a remarkable record and a great tribute to the physicians in charge of the health and sanitation of Santo Tomas, a University which was never designed for mass living. Illnesses which occur from time to time and which do exist are not considered above normal. The most astonishing report is that with 900 children interned there has never been a case of the usual children's diseases. In fact, they are the healthiest inmates of the camp. Their diet is especially taken care of and they are given the precedence in whatever is obtainable, such as milk, eggs, and vegetables.

The produce of the kitchen garden in Santo Tomas is reserved entirely for the hospital and the children. The milk allowance is 24 ounces of milk a day for a child up to one year, 12 ounces from one to eight years, and 4 ounces from thereafter. Boys and girls are kept in excellent physical condition by supervised exercises, and boxing was taught by a professional to the children of five years and up. Matches are frequently held, with all the rules adhered to and participated in by the boys and girls with a great deal of enthusiasm, fighting to a finish and ending with childish and sportsman-like hugs.

## NO NEWSREELS SHOWN

Movies for the adults are regularly but after spontaneous outbreaks of applause for President Roosevelt by the Americans, and Mr. Churchill by the British, news films are not permitted, but news of the outside world does trickle in by various means. Everyone is most hopeful as to the outcome of the war.

In a census taken in the camp with regard to repatriation, 40% refused repatriation and preferred to stay until the end.

The shack colony has increased to 600. These are used during the day by families to do their washing and preparation of light meals on native charcoal stoves. This enables them to stay out in the open air but protected from the glare of the sun. A great many men are permitted to sleep in these shacks in order to reduce the congestion in the dormitories.

#### ABOUT 100 NOT IN CAMP

During May of this year the Japanese authorities rounded up all those living on the outside, irrespective of age, and brought them into camp. Only those who are actually ill were allowed to remain outside, and their number is a little over a hundred. Besides this the internment camps at Iloilo, Cebu, Bacolod, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran have been transferred to Santo Tomas which leaves only four civilian internee camps; Santo Tomas, Camp Holmes, Los Banos, and Davao. Los Banos was started in April, 1943, to relieve the overcrowding at Santo Tomas and it now houses 800 able-bodied men, 12 Navy nurses, two civilian women who volunteered as secretaries to the Executive Committee and one civilian woman who acts as house mother to the nurses. These 800 men are mostly bachelors, with 120 married men without children who volunteered to complete the quota of 800.

The camp is situated in the old Agricultural College, and its high elevation makes health conditions an improvement over Santo Tomas. Food is less costly in Los Banos, so the men are able to obtain three meals a day while the same amount of money provides

those in Santo Tomas with only two. Besides this there is a small convalescent camp at Sulphur Springs where there are 83 people interned and it is considered the healthiest camp in the Philippines. It is situated about five miles outside of Manila on a hill and has excellent water. It is used especially for convalescents and elderly people and is run as a sanitarium. No work is required and they have three meals a day. This is actually, however, an annex of Santo Tomas.

#### CAMP IN MOUNTAINS

At Baguio the internment camp is Camp Holmes, situated on the mountain trail in the Trinidad valley five miles out. The internees were moved there after three months of uncomfortable internment in Camp John Hay. The building used are the old Constabulary Barracks, which are somewhat limited in space, but the internees have considerable freedom within the camp grounds. There are approximately 500. The camp is well organized and has a hospital, with six doctors, a dentist, and numerous nurses in attendance, and good medical care is given to the patients, but there is a great need for medicines and medical supplies. There is also an excellent school for the children, under the supervision of a large faculty from the Brent School, also interned there.

All the able-bodied have work to do and there is a regular wood crew which cuts, splits, and hauls wood into the camp for the cook stoves. There is an adequate supply of food and a camp store which provides some of the necessities as well as vegetables and

fruits. Besides this there is also a little bake shop which manages to supply edible concoctions out of rice and casava flours. A certain doctor interned there has been most helpful in providing the camp with banana yeast, which has been a great addition to the diet. He has also been able to manufacture soap, face cream, cocoanut butter and many other items helpful to the internees. There is also a small much-used camp library. Entertainments are arranged every Saturday night. The other evenings are spent in games and bridge, or the pursuit of individual hobbies. They have several baseball teams and games are held nearly every afternoon for exercise and the entertainment of the internees.

#### 10 SOLDIERS AT BAGUIO

There is no military camp at Baguio. However, there are about 10 American soldiers who are acting as volunteer truck drivers.

Unfortunately no information with regard to conditions in Davao were available. Evidently as far as the internees are concerned there has been practically no communication except for censored notes which are allowed to pass between relatives in different civilian camps.

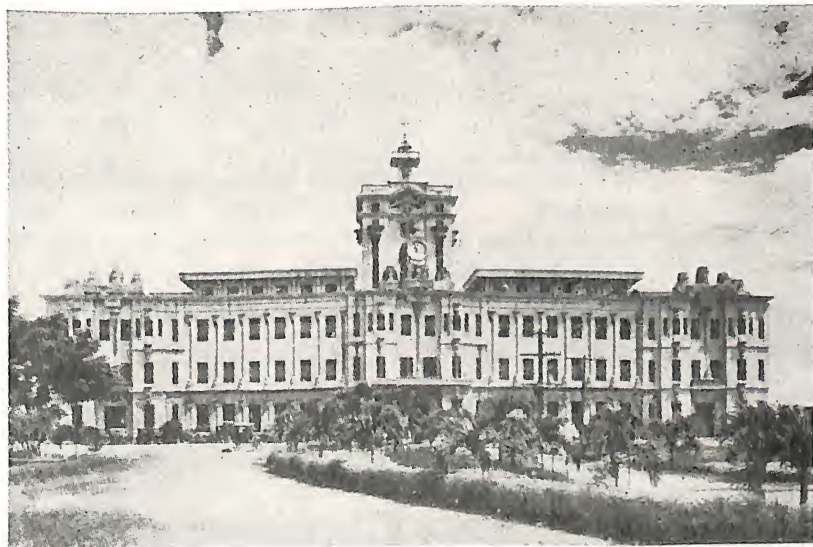
Of all the thousands of letters which have been written in this country to Santo Tomas, very few have been received in the camp. Only about a few hundred letters altogether have trickled through. The British, however, have been more fortunate and have had at least six distributions of English and Australian mail. The internees have been allowed two or three opportunities to write home and also send cables, but the high cost of cables has made it almost prohibitive for many to avail themselves of this means.

#### LITTLE EXTRA PURCHASED

For most, it is a question of buying a little extra food or going without, and quite naturally under these conditions survival takes precedence over sentiment. We are requested by those who have returned from Santo Tomas to advise our readers that when sending letters or cables to the internees no account of bad news or mention of deaths be included. This omission is considered essential to the morale of those still left behind in Santo Tomas.

For the first time since war began, civilian mail from the internees is now being distributed in this country. This evidently was brought on the *Grips-holm*.

... continued on page 27



University of Santo Tomas — Manila civilian internment camp where Americans are interned since the fall of Manila

# Marine General Says Japan Hopes U. S. Will Quit Before Complete Victory

Chief of Staff of Second Marine Division says Nips make every battle tougher with intention that Americans will fear losses, give up.

Japanese strategy is based on the hope that the United States will stop fighting before attaining complete victory, Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson, U.S.M.C., said.

Envisioning the road to victory as a long one, General Edson said that at the moment the Japanese had "lost practically nothing" except some shipping, that their casualties had been light in comparison with their total strength and that "they have in their possession at the moment everything that they started this war for."

Our victory on Tarawa, however, indicated that "we can take from the Japs anything they have," General Edson declared.

"I am sure we're going to find some tough spots ahead of us," he added. "I hope they're no tougher than this one."

## SEES LONG ROAD TO VICTORY

General Edson, who as a colonel commanded a Marine raider battalion in the Solomon Islands campaign, said that, for the comparative number of troops involved, our casualties at Tarawa were no greater than those suffered in taking the Solomons. He said that the Tarawa losses had struck the public more forcefully because they had occurred in four days while those in the Solomons had been stretched over four months. In addition, he said, casualties in the Solomons caused by fatigue, war neurosis and disease were far greater.

In a review of the Tarawa action, General Edson sought to sweep away what he called a number of public misconceptions, particularly a belief that the American commanders had miscalculated the time of the landing, with the result that landing boats were caught on a reef surrounding the atoll because the tide was not high.

## ABNORMAL CONDITIONS CITED

Actually, he said, the landing was made at a high tide time but, because of abnormal conditions of the area, of which the commanders were definitely aware, the rise and fall of the tide on the landing day did not amount to more than one foot and during the entire day did not provide enough depth to permit a single landing craft to cross the reef. Since boats were unable to pass over the reef, he said, "we're extremely grateful that our men had guts enough to get over the sides of the boats on the edge of the reef and punch in on their own."

"The information which we had on tides at Tarawa was sketchy at the best," he said. "As we get farther toward Japan we will have even less information than we had this time."

He emphasized repeatedly, however, that the commanders had been prepared for the possibility that the tides would not be normal on the landing day. "We carried out plans drawn up for such an eventuality," he said. These plans were for some troops to be carried ashore in amphibious vehicles and for others to wade to the beach from the reef.

## MOST CASUALTIES FOLLOWED LANDING

General Edson said that another false impression held by the public was that most of our casualties had been suffered before the troops reached the beach. As a matter of fact, in all except one battalion 80 per cent of the casualties were suffered after landing.

As for criticism that the Navy had failed to soften the island sufficiently before the landing, General Edson said that the pre-landing bombardment had "wiped out" all shore batteries, "neutralized" all anti-aircraft and a large part of the anti-landing craft guns and driven many enemy troops to shelter, giving "as good support as anyone ever had" for such an operation.

General Edson said that the strength of the fortifications and the stubbornness of resistance on Tarawa could be explained by the fact that the Gilbert Islands were of "great strategic importance" to the Japanese, as they protected the Marshall Islands and provided a base within easy bombing range of our own installations. "They had no intention of losing it whatsoever," he declared. He added that commanding Japanese admiral had told the defending garrison that a million men would be required to take the island.

## 15 Newspapermen Initiated At Sigma Delta Chi Dinner

Fifteen Washington newspapermen, including Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, were initiated recently as professional members of the Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, as Willard R. Smith was installed as national president. Mr. Smith, associate editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin, succeeds Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian and former deputy director for domestic operations of OWI.

A feature of the dinner meeting at the Statler Hotel was an address by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, secretary of information and public relations of the Philippine government - in - exile, who graphically described the last days on Bataan and Corregidor. He was ordered off the fortress by Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright two hours before the defending forces surrendered to the Japanese and carried sealed messages to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia.

## ADDED TO ROSTER

In addition to Mr. Davis, the following were added to SDX's roster:

Paul Wooten, president of the White House Correspondents' Association; Charles P. Trussell, Washington staff of the New York Times; Dewey Fleming, chief of the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun; Alexander F. ("Casey") Jones, managing editor of the Washington Post; Norman Baxter, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce; Forbes Campbell, director of information for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of Alien Property Custodian; Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, editor and publisher of the Philippine news magazine BATAAN.

Also Sol Taishoff, editor of Broadcasting magazine; Philip Rodgers, special assistant to the domestic director of OWI; Lt. Jack R. Howard, former assistant executive editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times; George Lyon, OWI deputy domestic director; Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspapers Alliance; Barnet Nover, Washington Post columnist and magazine writer.



Newsman honored by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity. Left to right: Norman Baxter, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce; Alexander F. Jones, Managing Editor of the Washington Post; Lt. Jack R. Howard, former assistant executive editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, editor and publisher of BATAAN; Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information; Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; and Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times.

## Admiral Halsey Hails Victories Of Small U. S. Forces Against Heavy Odds

Commander of South Pacific Area reviews year of war in his theatre. Promises offensive and says "each of us has an appointment in Tokyo."

by ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY

The year of South Pacific warfare that ended on August 6, 1943, had been a difficult one for the Allied forces. Looking back upon it, from initial setbacks to the moment when, on August 5, last, our combined Army and Marine units, supplemented by our New Zealand, Australian and Fijian associates, completed the capture of our second Solomon Islands objective, Munda airfield, we can take deep pride in the knowledge of having achieved much against great odds.

It is an established military axiom that a firmly entrenched defender holds the initial advantage against an attacker.

### AWARE OF ODDS FACED

Well aware of the odds to be faced, the newborn South Pacific force moved against the lower Solomons on August 7, 1942. History shows that this force, then under Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, U.S.N., accomplished its mission. Guadalcanal, Gavutu, and Tanambogo, were surprised in a perfectly timed, well-coordinated early morning assault.

Perhaps we should have wished to postpone our entry into the Solomons until a later date, when our strength in aircraft, ships and men would have been greater. We had little choice. At the very moment that Gen. A. A. Vandegrift's Marine shock troops swarmed the beach-heads of Guadalcanal, the airdrome, now famed as Henderson Field, was receiving its final touches from enemy graders and rollers. Delay would have jeopardized the security of the islands to the south as well as Australia and possibly New Zealand. We did not delay.

### LONG STRUGGLE STARTED

Then began the long, long struggle which can only end with the annihilation of the Japanese imperial army and navy.

In the prosecution of the Pacific war, which encompasses almost 70 million square miles from the Aleutians to New Zealand, and from the China Sea to the west coast of the Americas, we have now made an earnest offensive beginning. Our first year of South Pacific sea warfare alone has accounted for what can be regarded as an impressive enemy fleet of combatant and noncombatant ships sunk and damaged.

Our victories in 1942 included the battle of the eastern Solomons, August 23-25; Cape Esperance, October 11-12; Santa Cruz, October 26; Guadalcanal, November 13-15; Lunga Point, November 30-December 1. This year we can look with the satisfaction of a tough job well done in the initial Kula Gulf action, March 5-6; battle of Kula Gulf, July 6; Kolombangara, July 12-13; Vella Gulf, August 6-7. We have made the waters of the middle Solomons costly and dangerous for the Japanese.

### SUBMARINE WARFARE

I regret that security does not permit a breakdown of submarine action in our theater. This much I can say without aiding the enemy: Our under-seas forces grow daily; they strike him hard and often, where it hurts most—in his military breadbasket.

His attenuated supply lines which he must frantically guard in his efforts to pour men and materials into his crackling perimeter-defenses, provide a 3000-mile target for us. I call to witness the exploits of such submarines as the Wahoo—which disposed of a whole convoy of badly needed Japanese supplies.

In the air, our Navy, Marine and Army pilots, generally outnumbered but never outfought, shot down more than 1800 enemy planes of all categories. We can say with pardonable pride that on August 6, this year, one American was worth at least four Japs in aerial combat.

As our forces grow, we have been able to send heavier aerial concentrations into the skies against the enemy. The final days of our unrelenting onslaught against Munda saw more than 200 aircraft bringing our wrath down upon his head in the form of high explosives, cannonfire and machine-gunning.

The Jap found his own attempts at mass aerial attack devastating—to himself. Witness his rout on April 7,

June 16, and June 30, on which three days he lost a total of 234 planes.

#### UNDER MacARTHUR'S COMMAND

Early this year the South Pacific force, which has always been and remains an integral part of the United States Pacific Fleet, came under the strategical command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Each of us, he in his theater, and we in ours, had long been aiming at the same ultimate objectives.

Coordination of our efforts was nothing new. This unity of command was the natural outcome of our northward progress. Throughout our entire South Pacific operations, Army bombers under General MacArthur's command played an essential role in the successes we attained here. Teamwork has always been of the highest order.

We have begun a new phase of the campaign in the waters and on the islands of the southwestern Pacific.

Many months of unrelenting labor brought us to this desirable stage in the conflict. These were hard months of preparation, made harder by the fact that we started from scratch. We went into harbors where little if any docking facilities existed—and built them. We cut the turn-around time of cargo ships carrying vital supplies from weeks to days.

#### "MAGNIFICENT ENGINEERS"

Our magnificent engineers, Navy Seabees and Army units hewed airfields out of jungles—and we got planes into them in time to stem all enemy counterattacks against our hard-won, new advanced positions. Sometimes it was touch-and-go. Often sheer guts, as exemplified by the Marine fliers who ferried gasoline drums into Guadalcanal in unarmed transport planes during the dark days of October, 1942, tipped the scales from defeat to ultimate victory.

It is with the deepest gratitude that I pay tribute to all these components of the South Pacific force.

Thanks to their labors, we now have these springboards from which our future offensives must be launched.

This I can promise: We shall have offensives. It is not the nature of Americans, Australians or New Zealanders to sit idly by while the enemy overruns their lands. Nor does anyone of us feel that he has begun to win until he reaches enemy soil. Taking back what was ours originally is just the start. Each of us has an appointment in Tokyo.

## Russian Journal Says Japanese War Strategy Has Been Faulty

**Soviet trade publication reviews Nipponese relations. Points out many Jap miscalculations about United Nations' ability to fight.**

The Soviet trade journal War and the Working Class asserted in Moscow New Year's Day that "Japan had lost the strategic initiative" in the Pacific and her "temporary advantage is a thing of the past."

The article, reviewing Japanese-German relations, said Japan must now recall the Oriental proverb: "He who mounts a tiger cannot easily dismount."

"In any case," the article continued, "Japan cannot count now on effective assistance from Germany."

#### COMMENT MOST OUTSPOKEN

The comment was the most outspoken yet made in Moscow on the Pacific war in which the Soviet Union is neutral.

The magazine said the capitulation of Italy was "a smashing blow" to the Axis and "that is why the Germans are advertising now with greater fervency the unchangeability of Japanese-German relations and shouting that Germany and Japan will be together to the end."

The article recalled that "Japan never has been a vassal of Hitlerite Germany" but her "aggressive plans pushed Japan into rapprochement with Hitlerite imperialism."

#### JAPS MISCALCULATED

After the fall of France, the article continued, "Japan made the mistake in deciding that the strategic positions of the democratic countries, mainly Great Britain, were so weakened that it would pay Japan to cast off her policy of noninterference in the World War."

The article said Japan had counted on Germany to tie up Allied forces while Germany expected Japan to attack the Soviet Union.

#### JAPAN DOES SHOW SENSE

But, the article said, "in its relations with the Soviet Union Japan showed common sense."

The magazine said both Germany and Japan were dissatisfied with the action of the other but declared that while they are losing confidence in each other the fear of the consequences keeps their military union strong.

"At this stage of the war," it continued, "Germany and Japan both are interested in the prolongation of military operations."

## "Philippines By June"—Is U. S. Soldiers' Slogan

Successes at Cape Gloucester and Saidor in the past two weeks have started a fire of opinion among troops in forward areas, a Chicago Tribune writer reports. Before Christmas the popular slogan was "The Golden Gate in '48." Now the cry is "The Philippines by June."

This optimism is based on the leap-frogging up the New Guinea coast. When looking at the map, the rank and file of the troops smile as they see it is only 600 miles from the northwest tip of New Guinea to Mindanao, the most southerly of the Philippine Islands. In between lies the Island of Halmaheira, which already has been visited by the allies.



## Elizalde Terms UNRRA "Omen Of Hope" To All

J. M. Elizalde, Philippine resident commissioner and Philippine representative on the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in a statement issued at the end of the organization's Atlantic City session, declared that "immediate and humanitarian relief of peoples suffering from the ravages of war all over the world" was "uppermost" in the minds of the member countries of the Council.

Elizalde said that the member countries also entertained "the practical idea that the sooner world rehabilitation is accomplished the sooner can peoples of the world return to normal living."

He declared that the "initial international move toward immediate relief and early rehabilitation" was "an omen of hope" to all countries of the world.

# General Godfrey Calls Airdrome Need Urgent In Offensive Against Japs

Army Air Forces Engineer describes building of field with Japs only 40 miles away, on return from world-wide inspection tour.

A two-months inspection trip to seven combat theaters convinced Brigadier General Stuart C. Godfrey, the Army Air Forces' Air Engineer, that the most urgent engineering task at present is rapid construction of airdromes and landing strips to make possible the forward advance of Allied air operations.

General Godfrey traveled 45,000 miles on an itinerary that took him to England, Africa, Sicily, India, China, Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Munda and Hawaii.

"Airborne Engineer Units have been formed to meet the problem of 'rush-order airdromes,'" General Godfrey said. "These are pioneer units with light equipment, supplementing the unequalled heavy equipment that our standard battalions use."

General Godfrey then described a fighter airdrome of two landing strips constructed in New Guinea recently by one of these battalions in the short time of three weeks.

## PLANES LAND MEN, MACHINES

"All of the men and equipment, including 19 bulldozers, 32 jeeps, graders, scrapers, field camp equipment and 50 caliber machine guns (for defense of the field while construction was underway), was flown in by the Troop Carrier Command's C-47 transports because there was no other way to get the stuff there," General Godfrey said. "Some preliminary work was done by the natives in clearing a place for the transports to land. The construction was in progress with the Japs only 40 miles away. This airfield served for successful attacks on Wewak and Lae by the United States' Fifth Air Force."

General Godfrey added that this important forward field was made possible only because the engineers could get to it by air.

"While the airdrome was under construction a flight of 12 Jap medium bombers, escorted by 20 to 25 fighting planes, slipped in to bomb the field," General Godfrey said. "They were intercepted by P-29 Airacobras, who shot down all 12 bombers and three fighters. We lost four fighter planes."

## VISITED OVER 100 AIR BASES

During the trip General Godfrey inspected more than 100 airdromes and 50 aviation engineer battalions. He traveled the 45,000 miles in 260 flying hours.

"The rapid rate at which an advanced landing field can sometimes be provided doesn't offset the need for complete air bases to the rear, with their large ground crews and elaborate installations for repair and servicing," the general said. "These bases are costly and require much labor and time to construct. The engineers are working round the clock to provide all necessary airdromes and supplementary network of docks, roads, shops, etc."



## Tokyo Warns War Will Be Decided In 1944

New Year's statements broadcast to the Japanese people by military and political leaders stressed the "seriousness" of the war situation and warned that the outcome of the war would be decided in 1944.

The broadcasts, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, emphasized, however, Japan's ability to crush "the enemy counter offensives."

Premier Tojo in a New Year's Day message said, "Victory for Japan and East Asia can be attained only by crushing these enemy onslaughts."

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared "1944 is the year in which we must defend our home, that is, greater East Asia, and crush the enemy's counteroffensive."

Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Association, Japan's totalitarian political party, declared "1944 would be the year in which the destiny of the war would be decided."

Kazuo Ooki, minister of "Greater East Asia" affairs, warned the Japanese home front that it "must endeavor to bring about a drastic increase of the fighting power."

## Puppet Laurel Changes Islands' Cabinet Setup

Domei, official Japanese news agency, said that the "independent" Philippine Government had completed an administrative reorganization with puppet President Jose Laurel's announcement of the creation of nine Government Ministries.

These will include Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education, Public Works and Communications, Economic Affairs, and Health, Labor and Public Welfare. The new ministers will be appointed later. Senor Laurel at present heads the Home Affairs and Education Ministries.

The Japanese dispatch was recorded by United States Government monitors.

The broadcast said Laurel's cabinet now was constituted as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Claro M. Recto.

Finance—Antonio de las Alas.

Justice—Teofilo Sison.

Agriculture and National Resources—Rafael R. Alunan.

Public Works and Communications—Quintin Parades.

Health, Labor and Public Welfare—Emiliano Tria Tirona.

Laurel, the broadcast said, retained three portfolios in the puppet cabinet for himself—the post of Home Affairs, Education and Economic Affairs.



## U. S., British Officers Staff Postal Center

The International Red Cross Committee has been informed that the Japanese authorities have created a central post office for prisoners of war at Higashi Shinagawa—the main Tokyo camp. This post office is charged with the distribution and reforwarding of mail to prisoners of war held by Japan, and its staff is composed of American and British officers. These officers, it is stated, have complained that insufficient address frequently makes it difficult, if not impossible, to locate the prisoners they are intended for, and the request is made that the utmost care should be taken in writing out the exact address on mail for prisoners of war in Japanese hands.

## U. S. Due To Get Japan's Mid-Pacific Islands

Britain, China and Russia have agreed that the United States will get all Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific as a post-war assurance of lasting peace in the Far East, the Army and Navy Journal stated.

The Teheran conference of "The Big Three" also settled the date for the invasion of western Europe, the Journal declared.

The Jap-mandated islands now forming a protective ring of steel around the Japanese island proper could be effectively used by the United States as strategic bases and as a wall quarantining Japan from the rest of the Pacific. The mandates include the Marshall Islands now being subjected to daily bombing raids by the American air forces, the Carolines where the great Japanese naval base of Truk is located, and the Marianas Islands whose number includes Guam.

### FORMOSA BASE LIKELY

The Army and Navy Journal added there was "no doubt that China would be willing to permit the United States to establish a base on Formosa," but said "she would not be disposed to make a similar grant to Russia or Britain."

"All leaders were agreed that the United States should acquire the Japanese-mandated islands," the Journal declared.

Indications that all differences of opinion between the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were not solved at the Teheran conference in spite of general unity lie in Mr. Roosevelt's recent statement that he "does not think" any insoluble disagreements will arise between the three major powers, the military journal pointed out.

These differences, it was explained, might have sprung from the President's declaration that the rights of every nation, large and small, must be respected and guarded.

### MAY DISPLEASE STALIN

"Perhaps Stalin, in view of his territorial designs, will not like the President's declaration," the Journal ventured.

Entering into the talks between the "Big Four" were the questions of the troops that should occupy Germany



**BUY WAR BONDS**  
and give the change to fight  
**INFANTILE PARALYSIS**

## 600 U. S. Prisoners Mine Coal, Build Ships

Fukuoka camps, numbering seven in all, are situated at the western end of the main Japanese island of Honshu. The camps derive their name from the large city and prefecture of Fukuoka located at the northern tip of the adjoining island of Kyushu, presumably because Fukuoka is the military headquarters for the region. Most of the camps are centered around the cities of Ube and Omine, but two camps are on small islands—Innoshima and Mukajima—in the Inland Sea about 150 miles east.

When visited by a delegate of the International Red Cross Committee last May it was reported that these camps housed only British prisoners, but later advices have indicated that there are now over 600 Americans in the Fukuoka camps. Prisoners in these camps are principally employed in coal mines and shipyards.

and Japan after unconditional surrender, the length of occupation and the kind of governments they shall be permitted to have, the service news disclosed.

## 64 Cables Reach U. S. From Islands In October

Sixty-four cablegrams from prisoners of war, internees, and United States nationals in the Philippines were received by the Red Cross during the month of October for delivery to relatives and friends in this country. This was the largest number received in any one month from the Far East, as well as the largest number to arrive from United States internees and prisoners of war in any enemy or enemy-occupied country.

While communications from the Philippines have been trickling in through Red Cross communication service since last January, this is the first time personal messages from individuals have been received in any quantity. Many of the cables were replies to messages sent through Red Cross channels from persons in the United States.

It is hoped that this influx of communications from the Far East is indicative of a continued increase in the number of messages and welfare reports from that territory.



## Tojo Tells Japanese Air Aim Is Victory Key

Premier Hideki Tojo has told a conference of Japanese district governors that "the reinforcement of the air arm is the key to victory in modern warfare" and that such reinforcement depended in Japan's case on solution of two "fundamental problems," transportation and labor, the Tokyo radio said.

The recording was by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

A lengthy transmission to the Japanese-controlled press also quoted Tojo as warning the district executives that "unwavering determination" was required from the Japanese people and that hunger constituted the greatest danger to such determination.

"It is very essential and an unavoidable requirement," he said, "that we must make every possible preparation and must put them into practice in order to achieve absolute security in foodstuffs."

## Internees Have Good Morale

. . . continued from page 21

The 150 children at the Holy Ghost Convent, with a few adults to help with their care, are all reported to be in excellent health.

### PHONE SERVICE CUT

In Manila proper conditions appear to be much the same as they were last year. Some factories are still being operated, but by the Japanese. The rest have been stripped of their machinery and this, together with all available metals, has been shipped to Japan. Telephone services have been greatly curtailed, most phones having been removed. There are only a very few automobiles in use and these are using charcoal or alcohol for fuel oil. The street cars are still operating. There are several daily newspapers, but are under Japanese control, the main English paper being the Manila Tribune. All the clubs, most of the hotels and apartments are occupied by the Japanese and some Germans. Jai Alai is more active than ever and play goes on daily, with the restaurants and bars functioning as usual.

All foreign banks are closed, two or three reorganized Filipino banks have reopened and there is also a Japanese bank. The money used is the Japanese government peso, par exchange value with the Japanese yen and with the old peso, but the value is uncertain, as inflation is rampant. The policing of Manila is done both by the Filipinos as well as Japanese. The law courts have been reorganized and are functioning. The activities of the religious orders have been very much curtailed, but they are operating to a certain extent. Most of the hospitals are still open. The Philippine General Hospital is running as usual. Quezon Institute, St. Luke's Hospital and Manila Sanitarium have all been taken over by the Japanese and are run primarily for their benefit.

### SPANIARDS ARE FREE

The Spanish residents are living as usual, with little interference on the part of the Japanese. All the German refugees are still free in Manila and living as usual.

We have had many inquiries with regard to the military camps in the Philippines. Unfortunately very little information is obtainable in regard to them, their location or identification,

## Rizal Day Celebrated By Filipinos In America

In commemoration of the 47th anniversary of the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot and martyr, Filipino communities throughout the United States held fitting literary-musical programs.

In Chicago, Vice President Sergio Osmena was the principal speaker, with Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Miss Carmen B. Gavino, Miss Sybil Ashby, Miss Julieta V. Sotejo, Clara Kuncil, Dorothy Peterson, Rev. Alvaro A. Carino, Dr. Feliciano A. Hicaro and J. Manzano participating in the program. The program was prepared under the leadership of Bennie C. Cas, Secretary and Adjutant of the Filipino Post No. 509 of the American Legion.

In New York City, Colonel Carlos P. Romulo was the guest speaker. Miss Enya Gonzales, Professor Cornejo, Secretary of Finance Colonel Andres Soriano and Dr. Benvenido Dino, Director of the Filipino Center participating in the program. In Washington, D. C., Major Jesus Villamor, Filipino ace, was the principal speaker, with C. T. Elbo, president of the Filipino Executive Council, presiding. Other partakers of the program included Manuel A. Adeva of the Resident Commissioner's office, reading the messages of the President and the Vice President, and S. Montano reciting Rizal's "My Last Farewell."

In Philadelphia, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, editor and publisher of BATAAN, was the principal speaker at a banquet and dance. Eugenio I. Capió was the toastmaster, with A. M. Jaucian, president of the Filipino Association of Philadelphia, giving the welcome address. Resident Commissioner Elizalde was represented by his legal assistant, Sebastian Ugarte, who gave a few short remarks. Vocal selections by Miss Josephine Sitjar and Miss Leoncia M. Pambuená recited Rizal's "My Last Farewell." The Honorable Joseph F. Gallagher, postmaster of Philadelphia, spoke briefly when he placed a wreath on a bust of Rizal. The invocation was given by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Cornelius P. Brennan, Ph.D., Director, Catholic Charities of Philadelphia. The chairman of the program committee was A. F. Pambuená.

except there are known to be four military camps in Manila proper, one on Engineers Island, one in the Elementary School in Pasay, one at Nichols Field, and one at Bilibid Prison.

## Rizal Day Message Of The President

As we commemorate Rizal's martyrdom this year, while our country is under the heel of the invader and our people are actually under the iron control of a foreign army, some may ask if our sacrifices and sufferings, the imprisonment and the death of our beloved ones, all the hardships and daily dangers of our fighting men still resisting the enemy, are too much or too unbearable.

To this question, the answer has been given by Rizal himself—an answer that applies to every Filipino individually as well as to all our people collectively. Rizal suffered in exile and in prison, and gave his own life for the liberty of our people and country. No Filipino living today, and no Filipino yet unborn, can give a life more precious, more valuable, than the life Rizal gladly sacrificed. These are his words that ring in my ears as I send this message to you, my beloved countrymen:

"The place matters not—  
cypress or laurel or lily  
white,

Scaffold or open plain, combat  
or martyrdom's plight.

'Tis ever the same, to serve our  
home and country's need."

Let us, therefore, vow once  
again that we shall fight unto  
death for our country's freedom  
and independence.

MANUEL L. QUEZON.

## Philippine Army Fund Kept Up By War Dept.

The War Department's appropriation bills still carry \$205,000,000 "for the organization and maintenance of the Philippine Army."

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, explaining the item to the Senate, said that was carried "to take care of the Army of the Philippines just as soon as the islands are freed of Japanese domination."

ALL OF US CAN FREE OUR COUNTRY BY  
PURCHASING WAR BONDS.

—*President Quezon.*

# PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

New York Agency

---

25 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK CITY

## Japs Murder Many Americans, Filipinos



### FILIPINOS AVENGE BATAAN WITH BONDS

*Twenty-five cents a copy*

# OUR READERS WRITE

THE EDITORS WELCOME  
COMMENTS FROM THE READERS

NICANOR BACOLOY

Rizal Post No. 142, American Legion  
Seattle, Washington

May I congratulate you for publishing such a high-class magazine as BATAAN. It is really something our people should be proud of.

To my mind, nothing else should matter to all of us but the winning of the war; victory means freedom, not only for our beloved Philip-pines but also for all the en-slaved peo-ples of the world. We should devote all our efforts towards that goal.

Those of us who are too old to fight should take up defense jobs, such as farm work. We should back up Uncle Sam and President Roosevelt 100 per cent. We should support President Quezon and the leaders of our government, for they are fighting, not only to win the war, but also to protect the rights of our people, not only in America, but also at home.

We should all invest a good part of our earnings in war bonds, so that Uncle Sam can buy guns and ammunition for our soldiers. And as President Quezon says, "All of us can free our country by purchasing war bonds." Surely, that is a cheap price for freedom!

★ ★ ★

SEVERO T. SALCEDO

Grand Sec.-Treas.  
Caballeros de Dimas-Alang, Inc.

"May I congratulate you for Mr. Dionisio's article in the January issue calling the attention of our government-in-exile to the pressing problems of our people in America.

"A prosperous Filipino citizenry in this country is a national asset and our people should be helped to prosper. More than anything else, they need guidance, and our government could give them that guidance."

★ ★ ★

GEORGE H. MALONE

Administrative Assistant  
Planning Division, Navy Yard  
Pearl Harbor, T. H.

"Your November, 1943, issue of BATAAN was a delight to read. I can say that BATAAN, in its composition, can be said to be an organ 'to increase understanding between the peoples of these two countries and other United Nations.' Congratulations! I have read it with deep interest. Kindly convey my respects and best wishes to President Quezon and General Valdes."



ANDREW ESCALONA

Proprietor, Club Inn  
Delano, Calif.

"May I congratulate you for the article in your January issue entitled 'Filipinos Ask About the Future.' It is to be hoped that our government—to which, I can say, Filipinos are intensely loyal—will really activate a concrete program for our people in America. We need, and need badly, proper guidance.

"Delano is a small town in California but I am glad to say that through the efforts of the leaders of our community, Filipinos here do not suffer intolerance and discrimination. We have a colony which is respected by the Americans because, individually as well as collectively, we try to conduct ourselves in a manner becoming to our race. We have 19 families here owning their own homes—nice, respectable homes. Our farmers are prospering; some of them own their farms. These farmers, the families, the business and civic leaders and the industry and good behavior of our workingmen are factors which contribute to the stability as well as respectability of our community.

"Many more want to buy homes and farms, but are unfortunately barred from doing so by California's discriminatory Alien Land Law. This is a problem which hounds our people, not only in Delano but throughout the State, and we hope President Quezon will help us solve it. We hope, also, that he will see to it that Filipinos in America are given reciprocal rights as Americans are given in the Philippines. As a matter of justice, we should be given the right to become American citizens."

DON LLEVA

Seattle, Washington

"BATAAN is a great magazine. It generates quality and radiates the comforting warmth of good, honest, clean reporting. The name is well chosen. There could be no better motive. It must not swerve in its mission. It cannot fall from its standard."

★ ★ ★

MRS. MARY R. BAILEY

Baltimore, Maryland

"I am receiving BATAAN and enjoying it very much. I am interested in anything about the Philippines, as my husband, Cpl. Chester A. Bailey, died in Bataan, April 8, 1942, one day before Bataan fell. Would like that your April edition of this splendid publication be dedicated to those boys who died in Bataan, as a memorial to them. Those boys may have died not in vain; may be gone, but not forgotten."

★ ★ ★

MRS. PERFECTITA GARCIA

Gallup, New Mexico

"For some former months I have received your splendid and interesting publication, BATAAN. It is indeed very interesting to me to read this informative publication, as my son is a prisoner of war there. Any news about that beautiful country—the Philippines—will be of great interest to me always. Congratulations and more power to you."

## Bataan Magazine Is As Near As Nearest Mail Box!

From California we receive reports from our agents that Filipinos are enthusiastic about BATAAN Magazine and are eager to buy copies of it but are reluctant to subscribe *"because they move around so much that they miss their magazine most of the time."*

We wish we could accommodate our mobile Filipino population on the Coast by selling them individual copies. Unfortunately, like any other periodical in these war times, we have to contend with drastic paper rationing, and therefore cannot print enough copies to take care of subscriptions and newsstand distribution both.

But we wish to remind our Filipino readers that BATAAN Magazine is as near to them as their nearest mail box! Here is what we mean:

If you are a subscriber and you move, all you have to do is send us a postal card, giving us your name, your old address, and this note: "Please forward my next copy of BATAAN to my new address....." Then put down your new address and drop the card in the nearest mail box. That's all there is to it! We will take care of the rest.

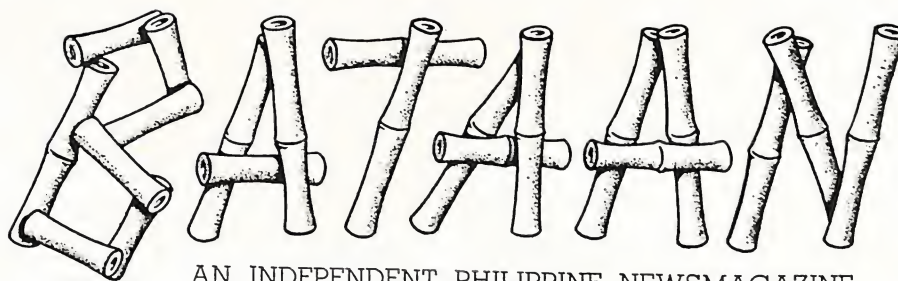
Simple, isn't it?

But please cooperate so that we can give you faster and better service.

**BATAAN MAGAZINE**

(Circulation Department)

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FEBRUARY  
1944

AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE NEWSMAGAZINE

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## Front Cover

### PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SIGN "AVENGE BATAAN" SCROLL

*Sergio Osmena, Vice President, center, signs the "Avenge Bataan" scroll after purchasing war bonds in the Treasury Department's Fourth War Loan Drive.*

*Left to right—Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President; J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner; Sergio Osmena, Vice President; Col. Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; and Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General, awaiting to sign their names.*

*In supporting the drive, President Quezon wired Secretary Morgenthau, U. S. Treasury: "My wife and I have agreed to invest every cent we have in the purchase of 'Avenge Bataan' Bonds."*

*The scroll will be taken back to the Philippines and, according to President Quezon, "will be given a place of honor in my country."*

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM  
PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

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# Quezon Urges Filipinos To Buy Bonds Hoping Drive Will Speed Reconquest

In special message, Philippine President asks all to help those in Islands who carry on the fight against the Japanese.

President Quezon of the Philippines urged Filipinos in America, Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere, to purchase War Bonds in the hope that the Fourth War Loan Drive "will result in speeding up the reconquest of the Philippines."

President Quezon called attention to the fact that war is still going on in the Philippines. "They are keeping up the fight with such arms and ammunition as Filipino and American officers who refused to surrender were able to take along with them," he said.

President Quezon stated that he is resigned "with a bleeding heart to the decision that the war against Germany demands prior consideration." But, he asked, "Has not the time arrived to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines?"

## PEOPLE IN ISLANDS SUFFER MUCH

President Quezon's message reads:

"After the revelation of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese upon American and Filipino prisoners of war, the American people can gain some idea of the sufferings that the Japanese have also inflicted on the non-combatant elements of the Philippine population.

"It is true that the Japanese government and its high military command pursued a policy of attraction, appealing to racial affinity and granting the so-called independence. These deceptions failed, however, to win the Filipinos to the side of the Japanese because of the many and frequent cases of cruelty committed by their soldiery, which include the raping of helpless women.

## FILIPINOS AT MERCY OF JAPS

"There is a scarcity of everything now in the Philippines—food, medicines, clothing and other essentials. Peaceful and defenseless people are at the mercy of Japanese soldiers—the Filipino people are indeed enslaved. Of course the Filipinos are not taking these abuses and fiendish cruelties and the deprivation of their liberties with ignoble and cowardly resignation. Warfare is going on everywhere in the Philippines, as Tokyo broadcasts unwittingly reveal now and then.

"Although the Filipinos are receiving neither arms nor ammunition from outside, they are keeping up the fight with such arms and ammunition as Filipino and American officers who refused to surrender were able to take

along with them. The war in the Philippines is going on despite Japanese retaliatory measures by burning entire villages and killing civilians indiscriminately.

## BONDS MAY SPEED OFFENSIVE

"How long are the Filipinos going to be left alone to fight the Japanese? I hope the Fourth War Loan Drive will result in speeding up the reconquest of the Philippines, and the liberation of my people and those unfortunate prisoners of war still in the cruel hands of the Japanese. Mrs. Quezon and I are doing the best we can in purchasing War Bonds, and we hope that Filipinos in America, Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere will do the same.

"With a bleeding heart, I am resigned to the decision that the war against Germany demands prior consideration. But has not the time arrived to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines? Remember, that only in the Philippines the American flag has been humiliated. Let us avenge Bataan NOW"

Judge Richard Dyess of Albany, Texas, chairman of the War Finance Committee of Shackelford County, said that after hearing what had happened to his son, the late Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, at the hands of his Jap captors, he was sure nobody in Shackelford County would need any further urging to buy war bonds.

Judge Dyess said his son, like the good soldier that he was, never talked about his horrible experiences to his family except in broad outlines.

"From the little he did say, though," he added, "it was clear that the purpose of the Japs was to see to it that no American prisoner taken at Bataan would ever escape and live to tell the tale."

After eluding the guards at the prison camp, Colonel Dyess, his father

said, like a hunted animal, dodged his Jap pursuers in various ways he did not reveal, although the Japs were on his heels all the time and shot at him numerous times. How Colonel Dyess managed to shake them and get over to Australia after his island-hopping experience he never revealed to his family in detail.

## OSMENA'S STATEMENT ON WAR BONDS

In Washington, Vice President Osmena issued the following appeal:

"In the 'March of Death' Filipino and American soldiers were together as they had been in the bloody foxholes of Bataan and in the bomb-scarred tunnels of Corregidor. Forced to march for days, miles upon miles on a sun-beaten road without either food or water, they suffered humiliation, bodily pain and even death. But those who died and those who survived it clung together in a common, unshakable faith in ultimate victory, sealing and giving expression once again to Filipino-American comradeship.

"If with the 'March of Death' the enemy intended to frighten and terrorize the American and Filipino peoples, he certainly has not succeeded. For even those who went through that ordeal emerged triumphant in spirit, while the exhibition of cruelty of the enemy has merely served to arouse the anger and hatred of our two peoples. 'Avenge Bataan' has become our pledge, and to help fulfill this pledge, I am sure that our people on the home front—Americans and Filipinos—will spare nothing within their means to buy more war bonds and make the Fourth War Loan Drive a great success."

Filipinos in the United States choose war bonds as one of the tangible ways to show their hate of the Japanese for their barbaric methods in occupying the Philippine Islands.

They played an active part in the Fourth War Loan drive, which sought in a single drive the greatest amount of money for war financing known in the history of the country. Their activities are reported below.

Every cent of the personal savings of Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, and his wife are invested in War Bonds. In the absence of President Quezon, now ill in Florida, Madame Quezon handed a check to Ted Gamble, national director of the War Finance Division of the Treasury, to cover bonds for her husband, herself, each of their daughters and their son.

"I agree with my husband," Madame Quezon said. "We must put every-



Mr. Ted Gamble, National Director of the War Finance Division, Treasury Department, receiving a check from Madame Manuel L. Quezon for War Bonds during the "Avenge Bataan" Week of the Fourth War Loan Drive.

thing—everything—in bonds. For the time being, this is the most effective way of avenging those who died on Bataan and of rescuing those who still are prisoners of the Japanese. Actions are more important than words, and buying bonds is an action everyone can take."

#### DOES VOLUNTEER WAR WORK

Aurora Aragon Quezon understands what remains to be done before her country is freed from Japan. She and her family have been in Washington, provisional capital of the Philippine Commonwealth, since May, 1942. Here she has chosen to lead a secluded life, devoting herself to her husband and children, working with the Filipino unit of the Red Cross, which she organized, and aiding other war activities.

The need for helping "avenge Bataan" caused her to appear in public in Washington and in New York. In an

interview at the Quezon apartment, she said:

"The friendship existing between the women of my country and those of the United States is now a sacred link binding women whose sons and husbands died together at Bataan and still suffer together in Japanese prison-camps. I hope this link will continue always, and I am confident it will.

#### ALL FILIPINOS BUYING BONDS

"The 80,000 Filipinos residing in the continental United States and Alaska are not wealthy, but they are buying all possible war bonds. During the First War Loan drive the Filipinos in Hawaii oversubscribed their quota 100 per cent. Filipino communities in this country have oversubscribed their allotted quotas in other bond drives. The recent publication of Japanese atrocities and inhuman treatment to Filipinos should spur them to extend

## Army Reports Jap Morale High On New Georgia Isle

The morale of Japanese troops who opposed the Americans in the New Georgia campaign in the South Pacific was high, as "indicated by their willingness to fight to the end," Army observers have reported to the War Department.

"However, it was noted," the report continues, "that there were fewer cases of self-destruction in preference to capture than in other operations. A few such cases were reported, but the suicide was usually by an officer. Enlisted personnel indicated a willingness to be captured when the circumstances were right. Japanese who had been wounded and who had become separated from their units accepted capture freely, and even sought to be taken prisoner in a few cases, taking no steps to end their own lives."

The observers also found that "the Jap is tricky, but not as tricky as many have been led to believe. He's not nearly as ingenious as the average American, and the truth of the matter is, he's afraid of us, our artillery, and our sea and air power."

The Japanese are past masters at camouflage and concealment and the observers report that "the Japanese skill at concealment of installations using natural camouflage was extraordinary. Enemy trails were difficult to detect and follow. The individual soldier was rarely seen while his defenses were intact. However, once disorganized, he apparently became confused and disclosed his position carelessly."

Enemy troops were found to have been well trained, although it was noted their "marksmanship was poor in the use of infantry and artillery weapons." Their discipline was classed as "superior" and "control was good, considering our continuous harassment of the enemy communications."

their former records during the Fourth War Loan drive.

"The flag of the Philippines is composed of two horizontal bars of red and blue enclosing at the left side the symbol of the country on a white field. In time of peace the flag is flown with the blue bar on top—now the red bar is uppermost. The more bonds we can manage to buy, the sooner that blue bar will be raised to the top again, and the sooner we shall once more be free."



## Editorials

### Kindly-Hearted Japs

It must be evident to every reader of this magazine what Americans and Filipinos think of the Japanese.

We cannot say that they are in agreement with the description found in the current edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*. That scholarly, august work says the Japanese are "essentially a kindly-hearted, laughter-loving people, taking life easy and not allowing its petty ills unnecessarily to disturb their equanimity."

The editors of BATAAN feel that when United Nations troops enter the streets of Tokyo those "delightfully delicate" Japanese will not even know that they ever had any equanimity.

Although many people in this country object to the publication of the verified, documented details of Japanese atrocities, we think that their publication was necessary for several reasons.

First, it is a good thing to know what one is up against. Although the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor well demonstrated the "character" of the Nipponese, some people may have felt that after all that inhuman method of starting a war was necessitated by military expediency. The stories of what the Japs did to American and Filipino prisoners of war—in violation of any human code of ethics, not to mention, of course, international law—clearly shows that they are a fanatical people who will do anything blindly if those in control tell them to do so.

Secondly, these stories show that offensive against Japan is greatly needed.

Thirdly, the actions of the Japanese clearly indicate that they have absolutely no sense of responsibility. The editors of BATAAN hope that post-war planners and those statesmen who will represent the United Nations at the peace table will remember this fact and act accordingly.

Lastly, the inhuman treatment of Americans and Filipinos should make those of us who are not forced to live under the treacherous Japanese do

everything possible to bring victory as soon as possible.

There are no words that will adequately express the indignation of all reasonable men to the indecencies which some of our fellow men have been forced to endure.

As pointed out by two of those gallant Americans who escaped from Bataan—Commander McCoy and Colonel Melnick—Filipinos and Americans who surrendered after two months—on a starvation diet and little equipment—were not prepared for what they were to face. These men had heard about atrocities in the last war, but later learned that they were actually fiction.

But these men experienced atrocities at first hand.

The editors of BATAAN hope that those brave and gallant heroes who have died at the hands of the Japanese have not died in vain.

We hope that those irreplaceable Filipino and American lives have not been lost without showing the world that treachery is possible in a supposedly civilized world.

The world owes much to these men. It is a debt that can never be repaid. May it always be a lesson to us and an inspiration.

### Filipinos As Citizens

One of the most important and encouraging events in recent history took place on January 18 when Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia introduced in the House of Representatives a bill which would make Filipinos eligible for American citizenship.

Regardless of other considerations, this bill, if passed by Congress, would correct an injustice. It is an injustice that was never intended. It was merely one that existed through oversight.

America taught Filipinos that injustice is something that can be avoided in a nation of free men. That is why BATAAN Magazine saw fit to undertake something for the public good and requested Mr. Randolph to introduce this bill, which is known as H. R. 4003.

We feel confident that America's busy legislators will take time to consider this bill which will allow Filipinos the same right granted to any non-American, namely, the opportunity to become a citizen.

Filipinos are now nationals of the United States. They are not citizens. They are not aliens. They are, in brief, in the realm of the undefined.

Three generations of Filipinos have been born under American parenthood. They know American ways. They like them and they respect them. Some Filipinos want to live in the United States and to participate fully in American life. This they cannot do under existing laws. This many wish to do. And this many will do when an oversight which was made 46 years ago is corrected on Capitol Hill in Washington.

### War Bonds

Readers, by turning to pages 4 and 5 of this issue of BATAAN will see how Filipinos have gone all out in their efforts to aid the Fourth War Loan Drive.

Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii purchased more war bonds as a visible way of avenging Bataan.

In the future, Filipinos will continue to buy more War bonds because they know what happens to well-trained fighters who are brave and gallant when they do not have the tools of war. Filipinos know that when Americans and Filipinos jump from landing barges to assault the shores of their homeland fortified by the Japanese, that these men were equipped and will be well supplied as a result of the sacrifices made by people here at home.

Although Filipinos have been trained to have faith in the future, they know that the conversion of a wartime industry to peacetime production will result in some dislocation and unemployment. War Bonds are a means to tide them over in this transition period. They know, too, that the reconstruction will cost much after the looting and destruction by the Japanese.

Filipinos who build up a reserve in War Bonds will have a chance to help their loved ones in the Islands who have suffered so much under the Japanese and who have enjoyed so little.

The printing shop of Santo Tomas University, in Manila, is the oldest in the world today. It has been under the same management since early in the 17th Century.

# Randolph Introduces Bill In House Making Filipinos Eligible For American Citizenship

Measure, sponsored by Bataan magazine, seeks to correct Filipinos' unsettled status of neither alien nor citizen. Hundreds hail proposed legislation and urge its passage.

by DICK FITZPATRICK  
Executive Editor of Bataan

The bill, which was referred to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, reads:

A bill to authorize the naturalization of certain Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 324 thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 324a. A native-born Filipino, not otherwise entitled to naturalization under this Act, who, prior to May 1, 1934, was lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States, may be naturalized upon compliance with the requirements of this Act, except that no certificate of arrival shall be required."

Sec. 2. Section 303 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

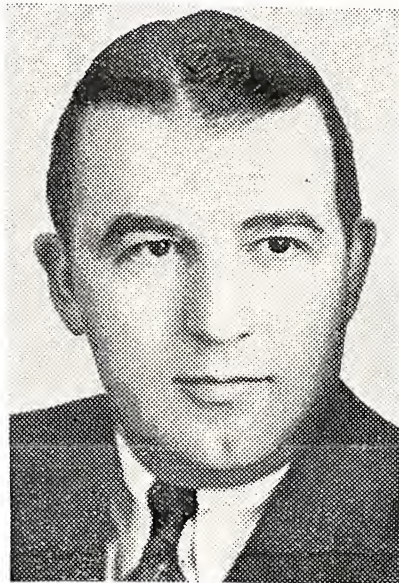
"Sec. 303. The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this Act shall extend only to white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, and descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prevent the naturalization of native-born Filipinos as specified in sections 324 and 324a, nor of former citizens of the United States who are otherwise eligible to naturalization under the provisions of section 317."

## YAP'S PRESS STATEMENT HAILED

Immediately after the introduction of the bill, BATAAN's editor, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, issued the following statement to the press:

"The Filipino's legal and social status in the United States is very uncertain. The citizens of the Philippines are not aliens in the legal and accepted meaning of that word. They are not aliens because they owe allegiance to the United States. They are subjects of this country, and not citizens of a foreign state. He is a National, yet because he is neither 'white nor of African descent' he cannot become a citizen except in rare cases.

"As a non-citizen he is denied in many states certain occupational op-



*Representative Randolph*

portunities and, because he is not a voter and cannot become one, unless naturalized, politicians turn a deaf ear to his agitation for better opportunities and better living conditions. Many civic-minded Americans tend to regard him only as a transient in this country and see no need for establishing more certainly his legal and social position.

"The different states seem to vary in their interpretation of the Filipino status of citizenship. For certain purposes, the mere fact that he owes allegiance to the United States is sufficient compliance with the citizenship requirements in order to practice his profession or to be employed in some state or private projects.

"But despite this fact, Filipinos, even though they may remain for as long as twenty years or more are being handicapped by the common assumption that they are merely transients. Consequently, the legal, racial and marital status of many Filipinos and their families is yet uncertain. In some parts of the country this same feeling of racial uncertainty, with its resulting marital instability, can often be observed, even though it is without an immediate basis in legal issue.

"The Randolph Bill will clarify this anomalous situation, thus placing the Filipinos on the same category as others who are admissible to American citizenship."

## FILIPINOS URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Response to the announcement of H.R. 4003 was immediate and grateful. Hundreds of letters poured into the West Virginian's office.

A sample of this response can be seen in the following six cablegrams which reached Representative Randolph's office from Hawaii:

"Filipinos of Hawaii feel indebted to you for your benevolent presentation of bill of naturalization of Filipinos. We earnestly solicit support of bill from other members of Congress and prayerfully hope approval by President."—Roland D. Sagum, President, Filipinos Equal Rights Committee of the T. H.

The Filipino Federation of America in the Territory of Hawaii extends its profound gratitude to you in sponsoring the Randolph bill which provides Filipinos to become naturalized citizens. If bill becomes law, your name shall be emblazoned in the history of the Filipino people abroad. Very respectfully yours.—Filipino Federation of America, Territory of Hawaii.

Members of Filipino Commonwealth Club, consisting leading Filipinos, Territory of Hawaii, extend heartiest congratulations for your Filipino naturalization bill and hope you succeed.—Jose Galura, President.

... continued on page 16

# Confesor Says As Long As U. S. Fights Japs There Will Be No Peace In The Philippines

Provincial Governor of Panacy in hiding replies hotly to plea of puppet ruler to return and quiet the people. Says people are bearing hardships because they know they are resisting Japan.

*The editors of BATAAN reprint below excerpts from a letter written by Tomas Confesor, Governor of the Province of Panay, to Dr. Farmin Caram, puppet governor of the same province. The letter, dated Feb. 20, 1943, was read by Major Villanor at the Rizal Day celebration in Washington, D. C., and is self-explanatory.*

"My dear Doctor:

"I am happy to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 14th, last, signed at the same time by former General Quimbo, Senator Veloso and Captain Tando. I regret very much that your letter reached me more than a month after it was written, despite the fact that the party to whom it was handed was just living across the river from my place on the other side of the hill. Had I received it earlier, I would have been only too glad to meet my good friends, Quimbo, Veloso, and Tando.



## DOUBTS SUCCESS OF PEACE MISSION

"I would have had no objection to the pleasure of the acquaintance of Col. Furukawa. He came on a mission of peace and I would have taken advantage of his presence to present to him my views on the subject. I regret much, therefore, not to have met him. Nevertheless, I hope that he and his companions had a good time while they were in our province. I wonder how successful they had been with their mission.

"I feel flattered, indeed, by your statement that should I return to the city I would bring relief, peace and tranquillity to our people in Panay. In this regard, I wish to state with all frankness that peace and tranquillity in our country, especially in Panay, do not in the slightest degree depend upon me nor upon the Filipino people, for as long as America and Japan and their respective Allies are at war with one another, peace and tranquillity will never obtain in our country nor in Panay.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS ISSUE

"This is a total war in which the issues between the warring parties are less concerned with territorial questions but more with forms of government, ways of life, and those that affect even the very thoughts, feelings and sentiments of every man. In other words, the question at stake with respect to the Philippines is not whether Japan or the United States should possess it, but more fundamentally it is: What system of government should stand here and what ways of life, systems of social organizations and code of morals should govern our existence. As long, therefore, as America and Japan remain at war, these fundamental questions will remain unsettled. Consequently, peace and tranquillity will not reign in Panay, much less in the whole Philippines . . .

"I agree with you when you say that our people are 'experiencing unspeakable hardships and sufferings' because of these hostilities, but you should realize that our people are bearing these burdens cheerfully because they know that they are doing it for a good and noble cause. They know why we are resisting Japan. They are aware that Japan is trying to force us to accept her system of government and ways of life which are unacceptable to us to say the least. You may not agree with me, but the truth is that the present war is a blessing in disguise to our people and that the burdens it imposes, and the hardships it has brought upon us are a test to our character to determine the sincerity of our convictions and the integrity of our souls.

## PRAISES U. S. REGIME

"In other words, this war has placed us in the crucible to assay the metal in our being. For as a people, we have

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been living during the last forty years under a regime of justice and liberty, regulated only by universally accepted principles of constitutional governments. We have come to enjoy personal privileges and civil liberties without much struggle, without undergoing any pain to attain them. They were practically a gift from a generous and magnanimous people—the people of the United States of America. Now, that Japan is attempting to destroy these liberties, should we not exert any effort to defend them? Should we not be willing to suffer for their defense?

“If our people are undergoing hardships now, and are doing it gladly, it is because we are willing to pay the price for those constitutional liberties and privileges. You cannot become wealthy by honest means without sweating heavily. You very well know that the principles of democracy and democratic institutions were brought to life through bloodshed and fire. If we sincerely believe in those principles and institutions, as we who are resisting Japan do, we should contribute to the utmost of our capacity to the cost of its maintenance to save them from destruction and annihilation, and such contribution should be in terms of painful sacrifices, the same currency that other peoples paid for those principles . . . .

#### LEADERS HAVE DUTIES TO PRINCIPLES

“This is not enough. I firmly believe that it is not wise and statesmanly for our leaders, in this their darkest hour, to teach our people to avoid sufferings and hardships at the sacrifice of fundamental principles of government and the democratic way of life. On the contrary, it is their bounden duty and responsibility to inspire our people to willingly undergo any kind of difficulties and sacrifices for the sake of noble principles that they nourish deep in their hearts. Instead of depressing their patriotic ardor, the people should be inspired to be brave and courageous under all kinds of hardships and difficulties in defense of what they consider righteous and just. We shall never win nor deserve the esteem and respect of other nations if we lack principles, and if we do, we do not possess the courage and valor to defend those principles at any cost.

“Undoubtedly if you and your fellow puppets are today receiving a certain degree of consideration from the Japanese Army, such consideration may be attributed exclusively to the heroism of our soldiers in Bataan and the demonstration of the readiness and willingness of our people to suffer, especially of the common man, not the rich, the learned, and ambitious and crooked politicians and office seekers who are hungry for power and influence, nor to your personal qualities or wealth. You, puppets, love ease and comfort so much as to compel you to barter the liberties of our people for anything. You underrate the nobility and grandeur of the character and soul of the Filipinos by such action. Such sentiment is terribly ignominious. You are besmirching to the maximum degree by it the character of our people . . .

#### SURRENDER WOULD KILL HONOR

“You were decidedly wrong when you told me that there is no ignominy in surrender. That may be true in the case of soldiers who were corralled by the enemy, consisting of superior force with no way of escape whatsoever. For when they gave themselves up they did not repudiate any principle of good government and the philosophy of life which inspired them to fight heroically and valiantly—to use your own words. Should I surrender, however, and



SPRIT OF THE FILIPINOS IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

with me the people, by your invitation and assurance of guarantee to my life, my family and those who follow me, I would be surrendering something more precious than life itself: the principles of democracy and justice and the honor and dignity of our people.

“I noted that you emphasized in your letter only peace and the tranquillity of our people. I do not know whether by omission or intentionally you failed to refer in any way to the honor and dignity of our race. You seem to have forgotten these noble sentiments already, despite the fact that Japan has hardly been a year in our country. It appears clearly evident, therefore, that there is a great difference between the manner you and we are trying to lead our people during these trying days. You and your fellow puppets are trying to give them peace and tranquillity by destroying their honor and dignity, without suffering, or if there is any, the least possible.

#### WOULD REDUCE FILIPINOS TO ANIMALS

“On the other hand, we endeavor to inspire them to face difficulties and undergo any sacrifice to uphold the noble principles of popular rule and constitutional government, thereby holding up high and immaculate their honor and dignity at the same time. In other words, you are trying to drive our people to peace and tranquillity on the road of IGNOMINY, to borrow your own language.

Peace and tranquillity are easy to achieve if you choose the easy way, but in that case, however, you would be living beneath the dignity of a human being. You would be reducing our people as a result thereof to the status of a dumb animal like the good carabao, which lives in peace and tranquillity because it is properly fed by its owner. Is that the peace and tranquillity you are talking about—that of a carabao? Would this not be clearly ignominious? . . . .

"It pains me to read your letter saying that you and I at one time nursed devotedly identical convictions on democracy and liberty but that you had to revise your own for the sake of 'peace and tranquillity.' How can you honestly and truthfully say that you may enjoy peace and tranquillity when you are unfaithful to your own convictions? Do you mean to tell me that you have revised your convictions because you believed that they were not righteous or because you considered your personal conveniences over and above that of the Filipino people?

#### LINCOLN HELD TO CONVICTIONS

"You may have read, I am sure, the story of Lincoln, who held firmly to the conviction that the secession of the Southern States from the northern was WRONG. Consequently, when he became President and the Southern States seceded he did not hesitate to use force to compel them to remain in the Union. The immediate result was civil war that involved the country in the throes of a terrible armed conflict that, according to reliable historians, produced proportionately more loss of lives, hardships and miseries than the first World War. The sufferings of the people of the South were terrible, but the Union was saved



Major Villamor is greeted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon looks on.

and America has become thereby one of the strongest and respected nations on the surface of the earth.

"If Lincoln had revised his convictions and sacrificed them for the sake of peace and tranquillity as you did, a fatal catastrophe would have befallen the people of America. With this lesson of history clearly before us, I prefer to follow Lincoln's example than yours and your fellow puppets. In other word, I sternly refuse to revise my own convictions for the sake of temporary and false promises of peace and tranquillity . . . .

"I hope I have made myself clear enough to make you understand my position. I will not surrender as long as I can stand on my feet. The people may suffer now, and may suffer more during the next six months. To use the words of St. Paul, the Apostle, 'The sufferings of the present are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come that shall be revealed in us.'

"In the language of a wise and devout priest, 'When the hour of deliverance has come, we shall counts as nothing the anxiety and sorrows through which we have passed.' According to the same religious writer, 'Sufferings afford opportunity for the practice of many virtues—virtues which develop greatness and nobility of soul.' He further declares that 'the grandest music of the human heart breaks forth in the day of trial; the sweetest songs are sung in sorrows; the best things in character are developed in the time of affliction.'

"Finally, he writes, 'Suffering develops manliness and tries earnestness of purpose.' This is the crying need of the hour—MANLINESS.

"With my kindest regards, and may God bless and guide you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

"TOMAS CONFESOR, Governor of Panay."

PHONE PLAZA 1054

**FELIX V. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.**  
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# Japs Murder 7700 Prisoners

War and Navy Departments released details of Jap atrocities. White House gives up hope of getting further aid to war captives. Two Filipinos helped American officers escape.

by JAMES McLEAN  
Miami Daily News Staff Writer

Release by the War and Navy departments of the factual and official story of how the Japanese tortured, starved to death and sometimes murdered American and Filipino soldiers—made prisoners of war after heroic battle on Bataan and Corregidor—stunned the American nation.

Reaction was rapid, however. Sales of war bonds in the Fourth War Loan Drive doubled and tripled in many parts of the country.

Quickly, too, came demands for greatly increased power to be used against the Japanese. Many asked that strict measures be taken against the Nipponese as soon as have taken over the isle of Japan.

The facts were taken from reports made by Comdr. Melvyn H. McCoy, United States Navy, of 1126 Lasalle St., Indianapolis, Ind; Lieut Col. S. M. Mellnik, Coast Artillery Corps, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lieut. Col. (then captain) William E. Dyess, Air Corps, of Albany, Tex., all of whom escaped from the Philippines after almost a year as Japanese prisoners. Their sworn statements included no hearsay whatever, but only facts which the officers related from their own personal experience and observations. The statements have been verified from other sources. After he made his statement to the War Department, Colonel Dyess was killed in a crash of his fighter plane at Burbank, Calif., while he was preparing to go back and fight the Japanese who had tortured him. Colonel Mellnik is now on duty with General MacArthur. Commander McCoy is on duty in this country.

## JAP REPORTS MINIMIZED NUMBER OF DEATHS

The three officers stated that several times as many American prisoners of war have died, mostly of starvation, forced hard labor, and general brutality, as the Japanese have ever reported. At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942. In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 3000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942. Still heavier mortality occurred among the Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell.

"The recent release of the atrocities committed against our prisoners by the Japanese generates a storm of anger and protest. This is a natural reaction. The situation, however, demands a determination on which will divorce the individual from his own selfish weaknesses and ulterior motives. Our soldiers must be keenly conscious that the full strength of the nation is behind them, they must not go into battle puzzled or embittered over disputes at home which adversely affect the war effort. Our small sacrifices should be personal even more than financial. They should be proof positive that we never forget for a moment that the soldier has been compelled to leave his family, to give up his business, and to hazard his life in our service."—General George C. Marshall.

During an 85-mile "March of Death" which began the day of the surrender on Bataan, these things occurred:

Americans and Filipinos were not permitted to eat food they had with them.

Those who had Japanese tokens or money in their possession were beheaded.

Patients bombed out of a hospital were thrown into the marching column, and those who collapsed were shot.

When thirst-crazed soldiers made a dash for roadside wells they were killed.

All were left in the sun for whole days at a time without cover and without water.

When they were jammed into a "bull-pen" with no room to lie down. Japanese soldiers charged them during the night with fixed bayonets.

The 12,000 prisoners taken at Corregidor were kept for a whole week, without food, on a concrete floor about 100 yards square. There was only one water spigot and a man had to wait 12 hours to fill his canteen. After seven days the 7000 Americans and 500 Filipinos were given their first food—one mess kit of rice and a can of sardines.

The Government, outraged by Jap extermination of at least 7,700 American war prisoners, has given up hope of getting relief supplies to surviving prisoners in Jap hands, the White House said.

## WHITE HOUSE ISSUES STATEMENT

White House Secretary Early explained: "The time has come to release factual, carefully authenticated reports on Jap atrocities. The Government can no longer expect to get further relief to American prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese."

Early's statement appeared to indicate that additional reports detailing similar horrors in other areas might be forthcoming later. It also caused speculation that there may be no further exchange of civilian internees between this country and Japan.

The British government also released a statement dealing with the cruel and inhuman treatment of subject of that country.

President Quezon of the Philippines revealed that two Filipino prisoners at Davao penal colony were responsible for the escape of Colonel Dyess and the other Americans.

President Quezon said: "The escape of Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy was made possible with the help of two Filipinos who had been sentenced to many years"

... continued on following page

# The Progress Of The War In The Pacific Theatre This Past Month

Bataan's summary of the month's developments on the land, air and sea fronts against the Nipponese foe.

by DIANA L. KALIL  
Bataan Staff Writer

Allied forces made encouraging gains in the Pacific war this past month, in contrast to the general trend of the fighting in this theatre two years ago.

Weakened after nearly a month's heavy bombing, Cape Gloucester, on the western end of New Britain, was by the Christmas season a likely invasion prospect. True to promise, United States Marines, under Major William H. Rupertus, overran the area on December 26 and established beachheads on both sides of the cape. General MacArthur reported that the landings were accomplished with negligible losses of men or material, but that the Japanese suffered a loss of at least sixty-one planes in a delayed attack on the beachheads.

Four days after their landing, with little opposition from the enemy, our forces occupied Target Hill, and after artillery barrages and the use of flame-throwers against Japanese pillboxes, captured Cape Gloucester's important airdrome. The trapped Japanese troops made a desperate attempt to break through the marine lines, but were forced back after the slaughter of fifty. While the enemy dead numbered several thousand, our losses were incredibly light. A few enemy counter-attacks were made, all unsuccessfully.

## RABAUl SEES HEAVY AIR FIGHTING

Over Rabaul, Japanese-held air and supply base on the other end of New Britain, heavy air fighting has continued to the present date, with the score definitely in favor of the Allies. Meanwhile, American Seabees have completed a bomber airfield on Bougainville only 250 miles from Rabaul.

For the third time in eighteen days our men established themselves on enemy-held territory in this theatre when, on New Guinea, American ground forces spent the last few days of 1943 in capturing Wandokai on Huon Peninsula and Blucher Point, 30 miles above their base at Finschhafen. By January 3, a surprise attack on the Japanese resulted in the capture of Saidor's harbor and airfield, far up the New Guinea coast, with little resistance from the enemy and no loss whatsoever.

## AMERICANS TRAP JAP FORCES

This operation succeeded in trapping the Japanese between Saidor and Australians at the battle line somewhat

north of Blucher Point near Finschhafen. Saidor, which lies 110 miles north of our Finschhafen base, is fifty-five miles below the enemy stronghold at Madang. The situation reached its climax when Saidor was captured January 5 at the cost of three dead and four wounded. Madang itself suffered the heaviest air attack yet made on New Guinea when Allied bombers dropped 253 tons of bombs there January 2. After repeated air raids, the Australian troops have begun closing in on Madang and Bogadjim.

New Ireland was the scene of terrific losses for the Japanese this month. Owing to our carrier-based bombers, thirteen planes, two heavy cruisers, two cargo vessels, four destroyers, and several other ships were destroyed off Kavieng between December 27 and January 12. Solomons-based planes attacked St. George on January 1, while accompanying fighters downed twelve planes. A week later Allied aircraft in the southwest Pacific sank a 10,000-ton cargo ship and several others when an enemy convoy was attacked off the coast of New Ireland.

## OPPOSITION STIFF IN BURMA

In Burma, opposition was a little stiffer than in the islands. The Japanese made a futile attack on coastal forces returning from a bombardment of Ramree Island, but succeeded only in losing thirteen of their own planes. While the R. A. F. pounded the Heho airfield, United States bombers blasted the Japanese-controlled oil center of Yenangaung, and in western Burma, the Allies moved four miles nearer to the Japanese supply base at Akyab, but not without stern resistance.

Meanwhile, American bombers have been softening up the Marshall Islands for a possible invasion with numerous

## Japs Murder Prisoners

... continued from preceding page

imprisonment and were confined in the penal colony wherein these three officers were kept as prisoners of war.

"Upon learning of what they did, I granted these prisoners absolute pardon."

## QUEZON ON JAPS' ATROCITIES

In commenting on the atrocity stories, President Quezon continued:

"I am horrified at the cruelties committed by the Japanese on the American and Filipino prisoners of war. The number of Filipinos who died in prison camps from torture, starvation and resultant diseases is even greater than the number of Americans. The Filipino people will never forget nor forgive the savage treatment which the prisoners of war have received, and that is an added reason for their continued resistance to the Japanese."

The State Department revealed that it had long suspected cruel treatment of Americans and had repeatedly demanded information from Tokyo (see page 20).

Soon after the joint Army-Navy release, the American Magazine made public portions of an article to be carried in its March issue by Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, and until recently Deputy Director of Office of War Information in charge of Domestic Operations, which charged the Japs with murder of many other Americans.

American newspaper syndicates carried the stories of the three men. The Chicago Tribune purchased rights to Colonel Dyess' story shortly before he was killed in an airplane crash in California. More than 100 newspapers

air raids and the destruction of many enemy planes and ships.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the Allies have dropped 1043 tons of bombs on Japanese-held territory this month, shot down 466 aircraft, sunk three destroyers, sixteen cargo vessels, two transports, one auxiliary ship, one ammunition craft, and twenty-one other ships, with a loss of only 66 planes, and 400 dead to the Japanese' 3,000. Government officials report that the United States has now liberated one-twentieth of Japanese-held territory.

carried his detailed story. Another syndicate is carrying a story based on the experiences of both Commander McCoy and Colonel Mellnik.

The following statement was issued by Dr. C. L. Hsia, Director of Chinese News Service, agency of the Chinese Government:

"No people in the world feel more deeply the horror of the recent disclosures made concerning the treatment of American soldiers captured in the Philippines than the Chinese. We know from our own experiences, from the experiences of our own families and our own close friends, that the reports from Bataan and Corregidor can in no slight detail be exaggerated.

"Such acts have been repeatedly perpetrated upon the Chinese—civilians and soldiers alike—since 1931. In fact, Japan has no Chinese prisoners of war at all today, after six and a half years of fighting against China. Our soldiers were bayoneted, burned, buried alive, and shot outright as soon as they were captured.

"Japan's treatment of Chinese men, women and children in Nanking, Canton, Shanghai, the Chekiang-Kiangsi area where the Doolittle fliers landed, and only last month in the Hunan-Hupoh area, substantiates the first-hand reports of atrocities made public today by the U. S. Army and Navy."



## Remember the Philippines

Here is a battlecry to fire your soul,  
And spur you on to your coveted goal.  
Remember the Philippines, remember them  
well,  
For it was here your countrymen fought and  
fell.

Unparalleled in history was that stand,  
By American and Filipino who strove hand in  
hand,  
And felt the full fury of the invader's might,  
As they ravaged and destroyed to their barbarous  
delight.

In the Philippines you suffered your worst defeat,  
After months of wearisome and bloody retreat.  
No true American will ever forget  
That mingled feeling of vengeance and regret.

Remember the Philippines with veneration and  
pride,  
And in this greatest of struggles may they  
serve us as a guide,  
To prove free man's spirit can never be stilled,  
For God to him that liberty has willed.

—Harold F. Mohn



## Romulo Says U. S. Faces Trained Killer In Pacific; Urges Facing Of Reality

Last man off Bataan points out that American advances have been small compared to vast conquests of Japs.

Colonel Carlos Romulo, the last man off Bataan, declared that the atrocities inflicted upon American war prisoners was no more than could be expected from the Japanese.

The Filipino officer, now Secretary of Information and Public Relations of the Philippine Government, then stated that America is losing the war in the Pacific and said that after two years of fighting Americans still do not know the temperament of the Japanese.

Romulo, who fought through the four and a half months' siege of Bataan, escaped two hours before the surrender on the order of Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

"I left on a plane which we fished out of the bay and tied together with bamboo strips," Romulo says. "It was piloted by a Lieut. Barnick, of North Dakota, and one of the last men I saw was Colonel Dyess.

"That night I could see the American and Filipino army in full retreat. I saw those boys already collapsing by the road—most of them starved and some of them malaria-ridden. Those who could march were dragging their guns on the ground.

"Those were the soldiers that the Japs forced to march for from eight to 12 days," Romulo said bitterly. "During the first two months on Bataan we lived on two meals a day, made up of salmon and rice. We ran out of salmon then, and for the last two and a half months we lived on one meal a day made up of a handful of rice.

"To understand the atrocity stories you must realize that America is fighting an enemy in the Pacific that makes its own rules—a trained killer.

"When you have a nation which believes that its highest honor and manhood are expressed by committing hara-kari, you can carry that belief to its logical conclusion that to do the same thing to an enemy is less than nothing to a Jap."

Romulo begged Americans to "face reality" in the Pacific war.

"Let us face facts and admit that after two years of war Japan is the victor. Out of 1,366,000 square miles of land she has grabbed we have only recaptured 160,150 square miles. We have been fighting 3,000 miles from the Japanese mainland, have advanced only 200 miles and have taken only 377 Jap prisoners.



Col. Carlos P. Romulo

"All I can say is that before it is too late for my poor buddies who were not so lucky as I to get out—let us save them."



## Named For Medal Of Honor

The late Lieutenant Colonel William E. Dyess, who escaped from Bataan and was killed in an air crash in December on the West Coast, was recommended for the Medal of Honor by Brigadier General Russell E. Randall, commanding general of the 4th Fighter Command, Oakland, California.

In order to avoid hitting a motorist in a forced landing, Colonel Dyess chose a more dangerous spot in which to land, resulting in his death.

"We know the circumstances surrounding this boy's death," the general said. "I am proud to recommend him for the Medal of Honor."

# Filipino Organization Looks To The Future; Adopts Plan For Islands' Reconstruction

**Caballeros De Dimas Alang, great fraternal organization founded by leaders of Revolution against Spain, approves lifetime postwar plan for its members; President Quezon extolled.**

by J. C. DIONISIO  
Chief, Bataan Pacific Coast Bureau

The Caballeros de Dimas Alang, that great Filipino fraternal organization whose membership may be found in every Filipino community in the United States and Hawaii, has adopted a "Lifetime Plan" for the participation of its members in the reconstruction of the Philippines after the war.

The Plan, presented by its dynamic Grand Master, Celestino T. Alfafara of San Francisco, was approved without opposition by the delegates to the CDA Mid-Winter Conference held in Watsonville, California, January 21-23.

The "Dimas Alang Lifetime Plan" is a wartime version of a Dimas Alang Homestead Project, sponsored by E. P. Deado of Stockton and Pedro Galvez of Roseville, and approved in the 1934 grand convention held in San Diego, but subsequently repealed. The present plan provides:

## MEMBERS INVEST \$100 TO \$5,000

1. A separate entity known as the Bayan Dimas Alang will be created. Bayan Dimas Alang is a business organization, entirely separate from the fraternity, and will be incorporated in the Philippines after the war as such. In the meantime, Bayan Dimas Alang

will be under the hands of a Board of Trustees of five members. These trustees shall be known as the Caballeros de Dimas Alang Post-war Planning Committee. The committee will study and put into effect details of the program and also will coordinate the CDA plan with the program of the Philippine Government-in-exile with respect to post-war rehabilitation.

2. Every active member of the Caballeros de Dimas Alang, Inc., is required to invest in Bayan Dimas Alang not less than \$100 and not more than \$5000. Only active members may invest and there shall be absolutely no withdrawal of moneys invested. How-

ever, a member who has invested in Bayan Dimas Alang will continue to participate in it, even though he may have become inactive in the fraternity.

3. Fifty per cent of every member's investment will immediately be converted into U. S. War Bonds, and the other 50 per cent will be placed in a savings account. Purpose of this savings account is to provide Bayan Dimas Alang with ready cash to invest in the Philippines before the war bonds mature.

The following are the members of the Post-war Planning Committee as announced by Grand Master Alfafara:

Januario B. Sampayan (Salinas), chairman; Bartolome R. Lozada (Watsonville), Pio Decano (Seattle), Felipe Inocencio (Los Angeles), and Marcelo G. Layugan (Castroville), members.

## DELEGATES PRAY FOR QUEZON

As the plan now stands, participation in it is not compulsory, but the organization has both persuasive and mandatory power and if response to



Delegates and their guests jammed the banquet room of the Resetar Hotel in Watsonville, California, when the Caballeros de Dimas-Alang, Inc., great Filipino fraternity, met for its Mid-Winter Conference, January 21-23, 1944. Among special "outside guests at the banquet were Dr. Roman V. Ubaldo, assistant representative, Western Division, Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office; Antonio A. Gonzalez, president, Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States; Trinidad A. Rojo, president, UCAPAWA Local 7, C.I.O., Seattle; and J. C. Dionisio, chief of the Pacific Coast Bureau of BATAAN. Shown in insets above are (left) C. T. Alfafara, Grand Master, and B. R. Lozada, Poderoso Comendador, Supreme Consistory, CDA, Inc.

(Photo by E. A. Nievera, Bob Studio.)



Delegates to the Mid-Winter Conference of the Caballeros de Dimas Alang, Inc., and their friends pose for the photographer during a picnic in M. G. Layugan's camp in Castroville, between Salinas and Watsonville, California. The Conference was held in the latter city, January 21-23, 1944.

the program would not be as universal as expected, compulsion may be used. This will be decided in next year's Grand Lodge Conference to be held in Bakersfield, California, under the auspices of the Osmena Lodge.

The Watsonville Conference was attended by more than 200 delegates from all over the Western States. It was under the auspices of the Aglipay Lodge No. 26, whose master is Hilario L. Alejandro. Juan Calivo was general chairman, while Jorge Jacob arranged the banquet. Headquarters was at the famous Resetar Hotel.

A telegraphic message from President Quezon from his sickbed at the Nautilus Hospital, Miami, Florida, was read by the Grand Master in one of the sessions. After the reading the delegates rose and said a prayer for the speedy recovery of the President. Banquet chairman Jacob also pledged the full cooperation of the order to the Philippine Government-in-exile, and extolled President Quezon as "our

### Message from the President

I wish to extend my cordial greetings to the Caballeros de Dimas Alang on the occasion of their conference held in Watsonville, California. Not being informed of the details of the plans that you are going to discuss, I am in no position to express any opinion thereon. But I can tell you that the Government of the Commonwealth is now making plans for the post-war rehabilitation of the Philippines and the development of its resources and the Filipinos in the United States will be given every opportunity to take part in the post-war program of the Philippines for their benefit and the benefit of our common country.

MANUEL L. QUEZON.



*President Quezon*

great leader in our fight to redeem our motherland."

In recognition of his splendid services as grand master of the fraternity from 1934-1943, Felipe Inocencio was awarded a plaque during the banquet and was wildly cheered. The following trophies were also awarded:

*Alfajara Trophy*—First prize for largest membership for 1943: Burgos Lodge of Seattle. *Sampayan Trophy*—New Membership Contest: Zamora Lodge of Fairfield, California. *Palma Trophy*—Reinstated Membership Contest: Regeidor Lodge of Stockton, California.

The presiding officer of the Supreme Consistory (33°) was Bartolome R. Lozada. C. T. Alfajara presided over the Camara de Perfeccion (4°-18°). Flaviano Maratas of Salinas was elected president (Punong Kawal) of the Camara de Perfeccion.

Miss Helen Filomeno of Salinas was crowned Queen of the Social Night. Princesses were the Misses Jane Jacob of Greenfield (formerly of Chicago) and Frances Gutierrez of Salinas.

The senior officers of the Grand Lodge are: C. T. Alfajara, grand master; J. B. Sampayan, grand senior warden; A. D. Palma, grand junior warden; J. A. Reyes, grand prosecutor; G. L. Asis, grand chaplain; S. T. Salcedo, grand secretary-treasurer; E. P. Bravo, assistant grand secretary-treasurer; F. B. Sun, grand auditor; M. G. Layugan, grand investigator; N. S. Flores, grand instructor; A. T. Valencia, assistant grand instructor; C. Brasil, grand organizer; A. Legaspi, assistant grand organizer.

### RIZAL, FIRST DIMAS ALANG

The founder of the Caballeros de Dimas Alang in America was Pedro Loreto, and its grand organizer is Cosme Brasil. It was incorporated in California on January 22, 1921. Among its achievements were the publication of a daily paper in Salinas in its own printing plant; a successful drive for national defense funds which were donated to the Philippine Commonwealth; and sponsorship of the memorable participation of Filipinos in America in the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

The Caballeros de Dimas Alang in America was organized by a tool-keeper on the U. S. Army Transport "Logan," which plied between Manila, Honolulu, and San Francisco. He was a member of the fraternity in Hawaii and was authorized by the Grand Order in Manila to organize lodges in the U. S.

Loreto's first convert was Fausto Regencia, and it was in his room at the Hotel Britagney in San Francisco that Regencia was first initiated into the mysteries of Dimas Alang. When the Mabini Lodge was organized in San Francisco, Regencia was its head, and later was elected Grand Master when the first lodges had their convention in Vallejo. On January 22, 1921, the organization was incorporated in the

... continued on following page

## Filipino Organization

. . . continued from preceding page

State of California. The incorporators were Regencia, Cosme Brasil, Antonio S. Echon, Candido C. Faller, and Eugenio Barrica.

Brasil has done more than anyone else in spreading the doctrine of the order in this country. He is the present grand Organizer and field representative of the Grand Master.

In its 23 years of existence in this country, the CDA has had six grand masters. They are Regencia, Bartolome Bozada, Nazario Daza, Simplicio Sunga, Felipe Inocencio, and Celestino T. Alfara.

The first six lodges organized were the Mabini, Bonifacio (Vallejo), with Juan B. Sarmineto as first master; Rizal (Salinas), Plaridel (Oakland), Regidor (Stockton), and Zamora (Roseville).

In its story of the Watsonville conference, the *Philippines Mail* of Salinas gives this valuable background material on the Dimas Alang fraternity:

The Caballeros de Dimas Alang is an historic organization whose heritage dates back from the time of the national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, who died a martyr's death at the bloody hands of the Spanish tyrants who executed him after a mock trial on the open field of Luneta facing Manila Bay. Rizal's assumed name in the then fraternal organization existing was *Dimas Alang*, an adaptation from the Latin expression, *Noli Me Tangere*.

Rizal, the first Dimas Alang, was the embodiment of the dreams and hopes, the ambition and aspirations, the soul and substance of everything Filipino; he was the symbol of a people who sought their own sovereignty against the unwelcome domination of the Spaniards. And the Caballeros de Dimas Alang, in its national leadership among Filipino organizations in America, is the spirit and philosophy of that democratic pattern of life which found meaning and fruition since the United States of America ousted the Spaniards from the Philippines and the Philippine Flag found its place again in the heart of the people, who were hungry for national freedom.

Among the members today and years that have passed may be counted Filipinos from various walks of life. In the days of the Philippine Revolution against Spain two leaders emerged from the masses; one was Andres Boni-

## Filipino Citizenship

. . . continued from page 11

Please accept our appreciation for your Filipino naturalization bill. We trust this gesture of appreciation of Filipino loyalty to America will have Congressional concurrence. Suggest outright grant of citizenship to applicants meeting 20 years residence and civic test qualifications. Will improve racial makeup of territory's citizenry predominantly of Japanese descent. Will counteract Jap propaganda and boost morale among Isle Filipinos who have relatives in Philippines.

We pledge Filipinos in Hawaii and everywhere will respond with increased devotion to war effort of America. Present restrictions unfair to those frozen to essential work and not accepted for military service, yet are as loyal Americans as others. Proposal has indorsement of local Chamber of Commerce, Juniof Chamber of Commerce, Sugar Planters Association, Lions Club, Hawaiian Civic Club and County Board of Supervisors. Filipinos here feel they deserve naturalization right even more than Chinese.—F. P. Lafita, Chairman, Hilo, Hawaii Filipino Equal Rights Committee.

Filipinos of Hawaii elated by news concerning introduction of Randolph bill re-Filipino naturalization. Its passage is direct step of further extension of democratic principles which we all cherish and defend to the very end. We thank you.—N. Patacsil, Sr., Editor Wagayway Publication.

### OFFICIALS ENDORSE THE BILL

Informed Washington sources think that the bill has a good chance of being passed. These sources feel that (1) Filipinos certainly have done much to help the United States in defending the Islands so valiantly; (2) that the intent of Congress never was to put Filipinos in a state of animated suspension; (3) that Filipinos, since they have fully earned their independence,

facio, a plebian; and the other was Dr. Jose Rizal, a patrician. In the present organization of the Caballeros de Dimas Alang fraternity the plebian and the patrician Filipino have found a common society. That is the present Caballeros de Dimas Alang in America.

The C. D. A. Grand Lodge office is located at 2108 Fillmore St., San Francisco, California.

have likewise earned the right to enjoy the privileges of U. S. citizenship should they choose to live in this country.

It is felt that the bill would have the support of President Roosevelt, although he has not been asked for an expression of opinion.

On August 23, 1937, President Roosevelt in a letter to Quintin Paredes, then Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to the United States, wrote:

" . . . I have your letter of August 12, 1937 . . . in which you discuss the situation arising over the status of Filipinos resident in the United States and in which you recommend such remedial legislation as may, in my judgment, be equitable and proper.

"It appears that, in general, you attribute the situations of Filipino resident in the United States to recent legislation rather than to the administration of such legislation by the Federal Executive departments and agencies concerned.

"Such being the case, it will be necessary to secure amendments of existing law in order to achieve the purpose you have in mind. May I suggest that it might be the preferable course for you to have introduced such bills as appear to promise results and urge their enactment upon Congress. I believe the Congress, if fully informed as to all facts, will consider the situation sympathetically and impartially."

### QUEZON FAVORS NATURALIZATION

Naturally enough, the bill is supported by the Philippine Government in exile.

President Quezon of the Philippines assured all Filipinos in the United States that he will safeguard their interests in connection with the Philippine independence joint resolution pending in Congress. eH said:

"I desire to assure the Filipinos in the United States that as long as I live and am President of the Philippines, the interests of the Filipinos in the Philippines, in the United States or wherever they may be, will be safeguarded by me as far as I can do it. I have, therefore, taken into consideration the future of the Filipinos residing in the United States and have deemed it essential in justice to them, and in recognition of the loyalty shown to America by our Government and our people in the Philippines, that they be given the right to become citizens of the United States. I am taking steps to this effect."

# Licking Japanese Will Be Long, Hard Task, OWI Concludes In Analysis Of Enemy Power

**Nips have internal stronghold guarded by interlocking chains of fortified islands; an Army of 60 divisions with good morale faces no manpower shortage and has supplies of strategic materials.**

As of today, the United Nations have liberated approximately a twentieth of the territory held by Japan a year ago, the Office of War Information reported in a statement indicating the size of the job still ahead to win the war. The statement is based on the military situation and does not take into account possible weakness in the internal structure of Axis nations.

In the Pacific, the road to victory is long. By the time the Japanese had completed their conquests—that is, before the Allies prevented them from taking still more land—their territory amounted to more than 3,000,000 square miles, or almost half again as much as the Nazi domain at its largest. Since then we have wrested 160,150 square miles from the Japs, or a fraction over five per cent. In addition, we have freed a considerable ocean area, thus shortening our supply line.

It should also be borne in mind that the territory we have so far liberated lay along the outer extremities and that the closer we get to the enemy's heart (Japan and Germany proper) the stiffer the defenses are likely to be.

## ENEMY STILL VERY STRONG

The present strength of the enemy is another indication of the job still ahead. Thousands of Germans and Japs have been killed and wounded since the war began; German cities and key industrial plants have been bombed; hundreds of Japanese ships have been sunk. That being so, what is the present capacity of Germany to continue to wage war, and of Japan?

It has been said (not by military or naval experts) that once Germany has been disposed of, the conquest of Japan will be relatively quick and easy.

Geography, logistics, and the nature of the Japanese soldiers do not support such an opinion.

## EMPIRE NOW SIZE OF UNITED STATES

The Japan we face today is not an island the size of California. Its seized possessions make it an empire almost the size of the United States. The land area of the Japanese empire is a little under 3,000,000 square miles, while the area of continental United States is 3,022,387 square miles. Japan's sea

and land area extends from the Kuriles on the north to Timor on the south, from mid-Pacific on the east to India on the west—an area roughly 4,000 miles long and 4,000 miles wide.

This vast area is protected by a chain of fortified islands, all of which have interior supply lines to the empire's industrial center, Japan itself. It is about 3,000 miles from Japan's industrial centers, where its war weapons are made, to its farthest fighting front, where those weapons are used. Our men and supplies, on the other hand, must travel about 9,000 miles if they are sent by way of the Pacific, and even farther if they go by way of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

## U. S. HAS ONLY ONE SEA BASE

Not only are these islands well fortified—as, witness, Tarawa—but many of them afford excellent air and sea bases for Japanese planes and ships. On the other hand, we have now only one first-class sea base in the Pacific, and it is at Honolulu.

The Japanese empire consists of an inner zone centering around Japan itself and an outer zone consisting largely of the territory it has taken since the war began. All of this territory is tied together through an interlocking chain of airfields. Thus far all of our fighting to liberate territory seized by the Japs has been along part of the outer fringe of the outer zone. The Solomons, where in 14 months of jungle warfare we have moved north about 200 miles, is some 3,000 miles from Tokyo. We have not yet reached the main Japanese Army or Navy, and we have not yet reached the outer zone or reached any point that the Japanese are determined to hold at all costs.

## ADEQUATE MANPOWER RESERVES

Military reports tell us that the Japanese army now consists of 60 divisions, which could be increased by 20 divisions during the next two years if Japan became hard-pressed. The Japanese still have some 2,000,000 men who haven't been called to the colors because they haven't been needed; in addition, they have an additional 1,500,000 between the ages of 17 and 20 not yet subject to the draft.

The morale of the Japanese soldier and his ability as a ruthless fighter are only too well known. He is a fanatic who fights to the last; and then kills himself rather than surrender. While he is no superman, his desperate courage and aggressiveness are unquestioned.

## SHORTAGES ONLY IN FEW CASES

What of Japan's industrial resources? The Army estimates that Japan has sufficient supplies of all but a few commodities to wage a long war. It estimates that Japan has accumulated a two to three years' supply of such strategic materials as manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, mercury, tin, chrome and rubber; that she has a three years' supply of high octane gasoline and a year and a half's supply of lubricating oils.

Concentrating on war industries, thereby reducing production of civilian goods to bare necessities, has enabled the Japanese to expand their production of ships, iron and steel, light metals, and aircraft. New plants are being built in areas difficult to bomb.

Japan has no manpower shortage. Its own population is 75,000,000 Japanese. In addition, it has 400,000,000 slave laborers to call on—in the conquered areas of China, Manchuria, Formosa, the Philippines, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

## JAPS ARE WEAK IN SHIPS

One of the big advantages we hold over the Japanese is our ability to . . . continued on following page

## A Bataan Father Asks the President

January 28, 1944.

The President,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have just read the story of the barbarous and inhuman treatment of our American soldiers in the Philippines. Mr. President, you held back this story for over a year. Was it because you thought we couldn't take it, or that we were too complacent, or because you didn't want any civilian criticism of your high strategy? It is now nearly two years since Bataan, and what have you done to rescue those boys?

Sent scores of convoys and thousands of soldiers to a few piddling little Pacific islands which we don't want and can't use in any important strategic maneuver. From all accounts you have a new navy of overwhelming power. Between Midway and the Philippines there are millions of square miles of open sea far beyond range of land-based planes.

Why don't you send that powerful navy, with all its new aircraft carriers, along this clear, open highway direct to its natural target instead of picking away forever at the far ends of the enemy's stretched-out tentacles? You say the problem of supplying such a task would be insurmountable. How are the Japs able constantly to bring from their distant home bases to their farthest points of conquest more and more supplies? More and more planes and guns and men? We read wonderful stories about our magnificent services of supply, and then we capture an Attu!

Mr. President, it doesn't add up. We applaud Casablanca and Cairo and Teheran. Undoubtedly they are of value from the standpoint of grand strategy—also they make wonderful pre-election publicity. But the boys of Bataan are still there—a pitiful remnant of them—still begging you for that relief which you promised long ago, still feebly calling for quinine and clothing and a little grapevine rumor that you have clipped another eighth of an inch off an enemy Stalin.

Mr. President, you tell us we're complacent. I tell you we're boiling mad. I demand that you take some immediate action, some drastic action, some action with power and driving force and unshakable purpose behind it to rescue those prisoners now, before they are all tortured or starved to death. Who am I to demand? Just a Bataan father with a Bataan mother beside me. Prejudiced, certainly, but still talking sense and speaking for several thousand more who also claim the right to criticize even the commander-in-chief. For God's sake, Mr. President, keep faith with those men of Bataan and take us back to the Philippines.

HARRY M. ROBINS,  
120 Madison Ave.,  
Detroit 26, Michigan.

As this issue went to press, the White House informed BATAAN that the above telegram was "under consideration."

## Luz Gets Job Of Making Orientals Of Filipinos

The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, announced the appointment of Arsenio Luz to the presidency of the new Philippine Board of Information, with cabinet status.

The board was created by Jose Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines,

"to make them (the Philippine people) think and act as true Orientals," the broadcast said.

Luz, according to the broadcast, also was named assistant director of general affairs of "Kalibapi," the national "service" organization devised by the Japanese to unify the more ardent pro-Japanese in a political pressure party. He was formerly secretary-treasurer and acting assistant director of the organization.

## The March of Death

GREGG J. POWERS

Men who surrendered, when all hope  
had fled,  
Were beaten and tortured till most  
all were dead;  
Driven like cattle along hot, dusty  
roads,  
And kept on the march by bayonet  
goads.

Nothing to eat for days at a time,  
Perhaps a drink, but only of slime;  
Even to ask for a crust of bread,  
The answer, a shot—another man  
dead.

Made to stand in the boiling hot  
sun;  
The slightest protest, the report of  
a gun—

Starvation and torture, had as a  
result,

Attained the ends of this fiendish  
cult.

But we will remember, there'll come  
a day

When all of these rats will surely  
pay.

We will not stop till our work is done,  
And "finis" is written o'er the Rising  
Sun.

## Licking Japs

... continued from preceding page

produce guns, ships, planes and tanks. Our production capacity is several times greater than theirs, and that is where we can make up for the immense handicap of geography in this war.

Japan's weakest spot is its ships, and we have already inflicted considerable damage there. We have sunk some 1,500 of its ships, about two-thirds of them merchant ships and the remainder naval craft. Japan must have a large merchant fleet if it is to make full use of the rubber in Malaya, the oil in the Dutch East Indies, and other war commodities it gained in its seizure of those territories. Its ships must carry these goods to the industrial plants in the north for conversion into war weapons and re-ship them to its fighting fronts. It is estimated that thus far we have sent to the bottom approximately a third of Japan's pre-war merchant fleet.

Despite the islands recovered from the Japanese, and the ships and planes sunk, we are still 3,000 miles from Tokyo and a long way to victory.

BATAAN MAGAZINE

# The Philippines and The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Filipino victims of war assured allocation of relief materials under UNRRA agreement.

The Philippines became a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on November 9, 1943, together with some 44 associated nations and governments. Signing the agreement for the Philippines was Vice President Sergio Osmena. And the Philippine representative to the Council of the UNRRA, as designated by President Manuel L. Quezon, was Philippine Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde, assisted by a staff of technicians and advisers.

## RELIEF FOR FILIPINO VICTIMS

Relief and rehabilitation for the Philippines will operate under the UNRRA agreement. This means that through the UNRRA the Filipino victims of war in the Philippines will receive their immediate relief; and through the UNRRA their rehabilitation will be realized with all possible speed. For the program of the UNRRA calls not only for immediate help to those ravaged by the enemy but also a long-range economic rehabilitation of the areas which will be reoccupied by the forces of the United Nations.

As one of the signatories to the UNRRA, the Philippines can therefore look forward to a definite program of relief and rehabilitation the minute reoccupation is effected. The Philippine Government in Washington has already drawn up plans of its own in regard to carrying out measures of relief for the Filipino people, such as

furnishing them food, clothing, shelter, medical supplies and other essential services.

Under the agreement, however, we are going to subordinate our own relief and rehabilitation activities to the policies decided upon by the Council of the UNRRA. But even under such an arrangement there is no doubt that the Philippines will find it very advantageous.

## RELIEF MATERIALS ALLOCATED FOR P. I.

In the program of the UNRRA the Philippines will be allocated a definite quota of relief materials and supplies that will be urgently needed in the areas to be reoccupied. It should be borne in mind that, immediately after the end of hostilities, there will be a sort of scramble among the nations not only for goods and medicines and other basic needs but also for the means or facilities to bring these things

to the areas being given help. In the case of the Philippines, our Government is actively studying the problem of realizing specific allocations of materials and supplies and the needed bottoms to transport them to the people in the Islands.

## ISLANDS' POST-WAR PLANNING BOARD

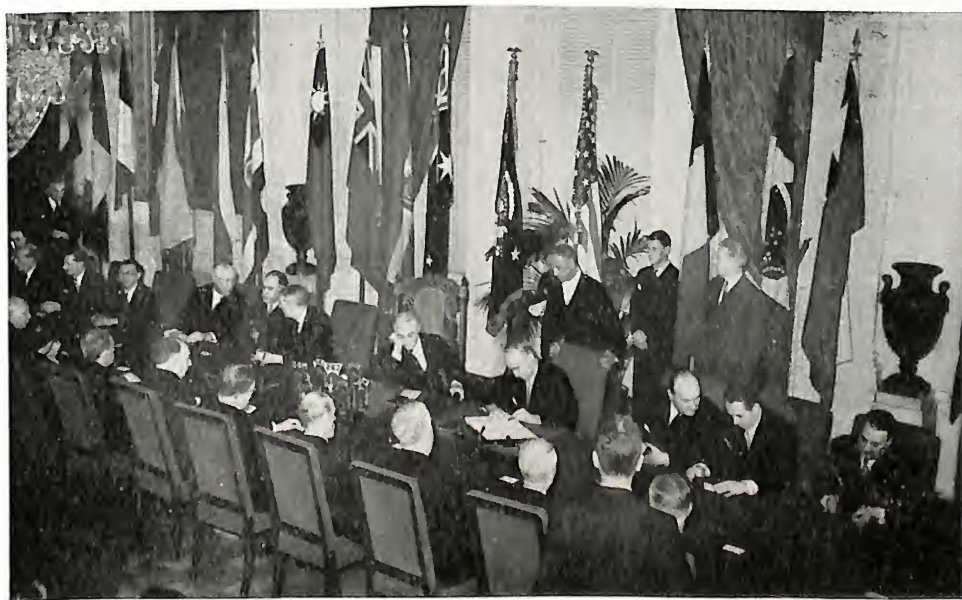
In connection with the activities of the Philippines in the UNRRA, President Quezon has already set up the Post-War Planning Board, headed by Vice President Sergio Osmena. This Board, whose staff include Philippine Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde, Secretary of Finance Andres Soriano, Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, and Auditor General Jaime Hernandez, is now making plans for a long-range rehabilitation of the Philippines. Its scope covers the extensive and intensive development of the country's industry and agriculture, also the post-war trade and commercial relationships of the Philippines with other countries, particularly the United States and those neighbors of the Philippines. But its functions will be coordinated with the activities of the UNRRA.

The bases and the broad policies of the UNRRA have been laid down at its first session—from November 9 to December 3—in Atlantic City. All the member nations have agreed to contribute their share to the operational and administrative expenses of this humanitarian undertaking. An able and well-known leader, ex-Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, has been elected to administer and direct the affairs and activities of this relief organization. All the favorable conditions are present for a successful start, but it will take all the good will and understanding and a cooperative working together of all the nations to bring it to a fruitful conclusion.



## Filipinos Still Resist Japs

The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said that a unit of the pre-war Philippines Commonwealth government still was offering resistance in the mountains of Cagayan, northern Luzon, under the leadership of the former provincial governor, Marcelo Adduru. The broadcast, directed in English to the islands, said that Adduru's men were "not in any way a guerrilla outfit like those found in other provinces, but supposedly a continuation of the commonwealth government."



Representatives of various countries met in the White House to sign the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. Vice President Osmena signed the agreement for the Philippines.

# Sec. Hull Charges Japanese Violate All Laws Governing War Prisoners

State Department reveals that Tokyo ignored 89 protests filed since Pearl Harbor on harsh treatment of American captives.

Secretary of State Hull formally charged Japan with violating all the laws of common decency in its "depraved" treatment of American war prisoners. The United States Government has made at least 89 protests and representations, most of which Tokyo has ignored.

The Secretary made public a lengthy memorandum of protests which disclosed for the first time that as far back as after Pearl Harbor—the United States had warned Japan against harsh treatment of Americans in Japanese hands.

## MADE EARLY PROTEST

Hull said that when he received from military authorities these "reports of the brutal atrocities and depraved cruelties inflicted by the Japanese upon American prisoners of war in the Philippines," this government again called on Tokyo to abide by its pledge to apply the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to military captives and "the international common law of decency" to all American nationals.

## 18 SPECIFIC INSTANCES

The January 27 protest set forth 18 specific instances of Japanese failure to treat American prisoners decently in accordance with Tokyo's pledge. Among other things, it formally accused Japan of "inflicting corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals," of starving them, forcing them into slave labor and failing to provide them with proper medical care.

The memorandum revealed that as long ago as November 17, 1942, the United States protested against "six cases of atrocities perpetrated by Japanese authorities."

And less than a month later—on December 12, 1942—the United States dispatched an "extended protest regarding torture, neglect, physical violence, solitary confinement, illegal prison sentences, mistreatment, and abuse that led to deaths of some Americans . . ."

## CONFERS WITH F. D.

Hull issued the memorandum after conferring with President Roosevelt, and as the nation demanded that retribution be exacted from the Japanese for the wanton killing of perhaps as many as 25,000 American and Filipino war prisoners.



*Cordell Hull*

Hull recalled this government's protest against Japan's "barbarous action in executing" American fliers who fell into enemy hands after the April 18, 1942, Doolittle raid on Tokyo.

The last protest—based on the Bataan atrocities revealed recently—charged the Japanese government with:

"1. Failure to permit representatives of the Swiss government and the International Red Cross Committee to visit all place where Americans are held.

"2. Failure to forward complaint to the appropriate authorities and representatives of the protecting power.

"3. Punishment of American nationals for complaining concerning the conditions of captivity.

"4. Failure to furnish needed clothing to American nationals.

"5. Confiscation of personal effects from American civilian internees and prisoners of war.

"6. Subjection of Americans to insults and to public curiosity.

"7. Failure and refusal to provide health-sustaining food.

"8. Improper use of the profits of the sale of goods in camp canteens.

# Chinese Plant Many Mines; Many Jap Heads Blown Up

Both Chinese guerrillas and regulars have planted so many land mines in occupied China that Japanese troops are finding they are not safe even on the main streets of the villages they control.

In one village guerrillas planted a mine beneath a flagstone on the principal street and attached the detonator to a nearby water bucket. Villages knew that was done and avoided the bucket, but a traitor who was serving as a guide for a Japanese detachment picked up the bucket and was killed instantly.

In another case the inhabitants of a village lured a small group of Japanese into a ditch which had been mined. None of the Jap soldiers escaped alive.

While the Japanese garrison of one town in occupied China was off in the hills searching for guerrillas, the latter slipped into the town and planted a land mine in a road over which the Japanese would return.

"9. Forcing civilians to perform labor other than that connected with the administration, maintenance and management of internment camps.

"10. Forcing officer prisoners of war to perform labor and non-commissioned officers to do other than supervisory work.

"11. Requiring prisoners of war to perform labor that has a direct relation with war operations.

"12. Failure to provide proper medical care.

"13. Failure to report the names of all prisoners of war and civilian internees in their hands and of American combatants found dead on the field of battle.

"14. Failure to permit prisoners of war freely to exercise their religion.

"15. Failure to post copies of Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in English translation in the camps.

"16. Failure to provide adequate equipment and accommodations in the camps.

"17. Failure to provide the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention with respect to the trial and punishment of prisoners of war.

"18. Inflicting corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals."

# Japs Evacuate 300,000 of Peiping's Residents As Food Crisis Continues

Mobs roam streets and fight over slightest scraps. Food strictly rationed includes 3 pounds of rice and 31 pounds of flour per month.

A mass evacuation of 300,000 of the hunger-stricken inhabitants of Peiping was recently carried out by the Japanese occupation authorities, faced with a growing food shortage and food riots of increasingly serious proportions, according to latest reports from the enemy-occupied city.

Scenes of hunger-mad mobs roaming the city streets like starving dogs searching for food and fighting over the slightest scraps to fill their empty stomachs are described by a student of the Catholic Fu Jen University in Peiping who recently arrived in Chungking. No one, he says, dares to carry food while walking along Peiping's streets, which are filled with hungry people ready for a free-for-all at the first sight of food.

Once he saw a mob running after a horse-drawn cart loaded with bean cakes. With sticks and stones the angry mob pounded the load, picking up the fallen pieces of food and cramming them in their mouths. This went on until the cart was almost empty.

On another occasion, a hunger-stricken gang of more than 100 stormed several restaurants. Jap gendarmes were summoned. They arrested the members of the mob, dispossessed them of their domicile permits and herded them out of the city. Next morning, more than eight of the mob hanged themselves from trees in the suburbs in an extraordinary mass suicide of protest.

Food in Peiping is strictly rationed by the Japs, the student explained. Every resident from 12 to 60 years of age holding a domicile permit is allowed to have each month a little less than 3 lbs. of low-quality rice, a little more than 7 lbs. of low-quality wheat flour, about 11 lbs. of so-called "mixed flour" made of peanut and bean skins and other waste materials and a little more than 13 lbs. of kao-liang (a grain grown in North China) called "cultural rice" by the Japs.

No one could long subsist under this rationing system, the student said. Eating "mixed flour" often makes mouths swollen and stomach painful. For those who can get nothing to add to this diet death is sure, for it is slow starvation. On his way to school, three miles from his home, the student could count every day an average of 200 bodies of the victims of starvation strewn along the sidewalks.

## Japs Permit YMCA To Aid U. S. Prisoners

Permission to extend its work among war prisoners to prison camps in the Philippine Islands has been received from the Japanese government, the War Prisoners' Aid, a branch of the International Y.M.C.A., announced recently.

The association said they had learned of the permission several days before announcement of the atrocities suffered by American prisoners of Bataan.

## Bataan Veteran Hopes For Third Crack At Japs

Pvt. Jose Tugab, 22, who fought with the famous Filipino Scouts under Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Bataan, and who is one of the few veterans of that campaign alive and free, has arrived in Chicago after experiencing a miracle-touched odyssey of escape from the Japanese.

The young Filipino fled from fallen Bataan in the spring of 1942 by stowing away on board a Japanese ship with a friendly Chinese crew, and later completed his flight to Australia from Japanese-held Shanghai.

He is on leave from an Army hospital in San Francisco, and is visiting relatives in Chicago. He received a leg wound at Bataan.

In darkness in Shanghai, Tugab was set ashore and introduced to the secrets of an "underground railway" for fugitives. After days of hiding, Tugab left Shanghai and was taken aboard a submarine on a daring rescue errand.

Tugab, who wears the Purple Heart and the Silver Star, hopes to be released from the hospital soon to fight the Japanese for the third time.



Proof of the loyalty of Filipinos in America to officers of the Philippine Commonwealth in Washington is the celebration every community holds yearly on November 15th — Philippine Commonwealth Day. Los Angeles Filipinos outdid every other community in their celebration of the holiday last November. It was an impressive ceremony, at which movie stars and the Second Filipino Infantry at Camp Cooke participated, and for the first time in any U. S. city, the Filipino flag flew on the flagpole of the City Hall. The affair was promoted by Francisco A. Lopez, publisher of the "Associated Filipino Press," and president of the Filipino Community of Los Angeles. . . . Above are shown three lovely young Filipinas who graced the occasion — (left to right) Miss Lita Villa, Miss Marceline Jacoby and Miss Emily Yatko.

# Send MacArthur Planes And Tanks To Avenge Bataan, Senator Demands

Only real consolation nation can offer wives and families of victims of Jap barbarism is action, Senator Chavez says.

Senator Chavez of New Mexico demanded that thousands of planes and tanks be sent to General MacArthur's forces in the Pacific so that revenge for the Japanese atrocities committed against American fighting men will be no longer delayed.

In a speech on the Senate floor, Chavez said that vast and immediate aid to MacArthur is the only real consolation the nation can offer the wives and families of the victims of Japanese barbarism.

## PUTS THE QUESTION

"How do Senators think these wives and mothers feel when they hear that their loved ones have suffered the agony of the damned, as war reported by the War Department?" he asked. "They then ask us the question as to what we are going to do about it. And they ask why was it necessary to give out this terrible story. I have heard only one answer, and this is by the Secretary of the Treasury, 'we will sell more war bonds.'"

The Senator pointed to a group of telegrams on his desk from families of the American victims and reported that they show "first, discouragement, second, suffering, and third, resentment for neglect."

## MOTHERS' PROOF

"Senators cannot prove to a single mother in my State," he continued, "that it is more essential to send 2,000 tanks to England or to Tunisia, than to send 200 to MacArthur in the Philippine area. Such proof cannot be given which will satisfy them, in spite of what the War Department or any other branch of the Government may say.

"The release itself is 15 months too late. As far as Pearl Harbor is concerned, as far as Bataan itself is concerned, as far as the time when the Japs first attacked the Philippine Islands at Clark Field is concerned, it is two years too late.

"I believe in the selling of bonds and having the American people buy until it hurts, for winning the war. This notice should have been given to the world, 'Yes, we will avenge Bataan and the Philippine Islands and the suffering of our boys over there, by the selling of bonds and by supplying MacArthur with all the things he may need.'

## SUFFERING IS SHAME

"Of course, we must sell bonds, but it is a shame that American mothers in



*General MacArthur*

Illinois, in North Dakota, in Texas, in Oklahoma, in New Mexico, all over the Union, must suffer at least being given some hope that we are thinking about them, that we are going to get a thousand planes to MacArthur instead of a negligible number; that if it is necessary to send tanks and more tanks and more tanks to Italy, it is also necessary and just and fair and humane and American to send the same class of tanks, and in large numbers, to MacArthur. Then at least the mothers in New Mexico, or throughout the nation, whose hearts are agonized, would have said, 'We are willing to suffer.'

"Have Senators heard one word about doing such a thing? What are we going to do about it? We have heard nothing except what the Secretary of the Treasury said that the second of February is going to be 'Avenge Bataan Day.'"

The first school established by the Americans in the Philippines was opened on Corregidor Island less than one month after the victory of Commodore George Dewey over the Spanish fleet.

# Japs Grant Permission To Send Relief Funds

As a result of prolonged efforts by the Department of State and the American Red Cross to provide funds for the purchase locally of relief supplies and to extend financial assistance to the Americans held by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, the Japanese government has granted to the Swiss Legation at Tokyo, which is charged with the representation of American interests in Japan and Japanese occupied territory, permission to make remittances each month from United States government or American Red Cross funds to civilian internment camps in the Philippine Islands.

Funds totaling \$50,000, furnished by the Red Cross, have been sent to Santo Tomas for this purpose and arrangements have been made to forward, on a regular basis, \$25,000 monthly to this camp from United States funds on deposit with the Swiss government. In addition, \$7,410 has been distributed to the smaller camps at Bacolod, Baguio, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran for relief purposes. These remittances will continue on a monthly basis. Permission has likewise been requested to remit funds on a regular monthly basis to the Ateneo and Los Banos camps.

Efforts are being continued to make similar arrangements for American prisoner of war camps in the Philippine Islands.



## Jap Attack On China Showed Filipinos Enemy's Nature

President Quezon of the Philippines, in a message sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, said that "the Japanese aggression against China has revealed to the Filipino people the true character of Japan's policy of a so-called co-prosperity sphere, namely to enslave politically and economically all Asia and the West Pacific."

This explains, President Quezon added, "our determination to fight her unto death" and "the utter failure of Japan's propaganda to win over the Filipino people."

President Quezon's message was a reply to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's greetings on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific war.



Part of the Filipino personnel of Glenview Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois. . . . Lt. Ditmars in the center, with Chief Petty Officer Jose M. Albertson.

## Lucas Says Japs Choose Hari-Kari To Capture By American Forces

Marine Corps Combat Correspondent reports Nips thought it would take 1,000,000 Americans 100 years to remove them from Tarawa.

Picked Japanese forces, who boasted that it would take a million Americans 100 years to remove them from Tarawa, were completely terror-stricken and demoralized by the will of American Marines, who refused to waver in the face of withering machine gun and cannon fire, Lieut. Jim G. Lucas, Marine combat correspondent, declared.

Lieutenant Lucas said the Japanese didn't think the Americans could get ashore, and when they did it broke their spirit. Great numbers of Japanese, he said, committed hari-kiri with ceremonial knives and other shot themselves under the chin, pulling the rifle triggers with their toes.

Lieutenant Lucas, whose eye-witness report of the Tarawa victory was hailed by the press as one of the most brilliant pieces of reporting of the entire war, was among the second wave of marines to land. The 29-year-old lieutenant was a reporter for the Tulsa Tribune before joining the marines.

Although there never was any doubt in the minds of the marines as to the outcome of the battle for Tarawa, the blackest hour came in the morning of the second day, Lieutenant Lucas related.

"Those of us who landed on the first day stood on the beaches and

watched our boys wade across the reef, 600 yards off shore," he said. "Men were being knocked out right and left by Jap machine guns. All that day we could see the wounded trying to keep their heads above water so they wouldn't drown.

"But the lines of marines never ceased to come on, wading, swimming and crawling to the beach. That's the sort of stuff that is going to break the back of the Japs."

Lieutenant Lucas paid tribute to the working parties of marines, made up of corps clerks, typists and other specialists, who struggled with the landing of supplies.

"They are the unsung heroes of Tarawa," he said. "I saw them carrying large containers of vitally needed

## Heroes Day Statement Issued By President

Philippines President Quezon, in a National Heroes Day statement broadcast to the Philippines, reassured his people of the early date of their liberation.

President Quezon said in his statement:

"Today is National Heroes Day in the Philippines. It is a day dedicated to the memory of all those who gave their all for the freedom and welfare of our people. From Balintawak to Bataan we call their roll—and they are all the embodiment of Filipino heroism. We are grateful to them, and we think of them with reverence and admiration.

"As our country lies prostrate under the invader's heel, new heroes are arising. They are those who in the hills and in the mountains are continuing the fight for our country's redemption. They are those who refuse to crook their knee to the Japanese aggressor, and whether on the battlefield or in the towns and barrios, are bravely doing their share to keep the spirit of resistance alive in every Filipino heart.

"I salute them and I wish to give them the assurance that victory will soon be ours. The recent successes of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, and the more recent victory of Admiral Nimitz in the Gilbert Islands are indubitable evidences of our triumphant offensive. We will be with you soon!

"As we honor our immortal heroes, let us renew our pledge that the invader who dared trample our shores will be driven away by the avenging anger of our arms. Our honored dead will not rest easy while the soil in which they lie is desecrated by goose-stepping Japanese feet."

water and as one got hit another stepped in to take his place. A lot of them died without even the satisfaction of killing one of the Japs."

Lieutenant Lucas told of the Japanese habit of planting mines and booby traps as they retreated. "We found many live chickens that had survived the bombing and naval shelling and some of the boys had visions of chicken and dumplings until a couple of the birds blew up. Wristwatches and the bodies of their own dead were also booby-trapped," he added.

# Chinese Paper Pleads For Offensive Against Japs By Allies This Spring

Ta Kung Pao, influential daily, agrees with program of knocking Nazis out first, but warns against giving Japs chance to augment strength.

With the zero hour for the opening of a second front in Europe looming ominously for Hitler, Ta Kung Pao, influential Chinese newspaper, recently urged the Allies to divert to Japan part of the attention being focused on Nazi Germany. The paper asks for a launching of a spring offensive against Japan in order to further impair her strength as well as to coordinate with the offensive operations against the European fortress. It agrees in principle with the Allied strategy of throwing weight into the battle to knock out Germany first, but questions the advisability of allowing Japan to augment her strength.

"Under no circumstances should we let go the opportunity of crushing Tojo," the influential daily declared.

In its argument for an offensive drive in the spring, Ta Kung Pao made the following points: First, Japanese production of aircraft and other military supplies should be destroyed in preparation for the final phases of the war.

## INCREASE IN JAP AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

According to trustworthy intelligence, it pointed out, the Japanese airplane output under German technical supervision has increased considerably during the past two years. As recently announced by Tojo, Japan's national effort will henceforth be directed to the manufacture of aircraft.

Japan's aircraft production, if uninterrupted by any outside force, will in a few months' time make a formidable arm of the Japanese air forces, Ta Kung Pao warns.

## POWER LOW IN SPRING

Launching of a spring offensive against Japan appears to be all the more desirable in view of the fact that the water level in Japan is low in winter and spring, the paper said, pointing out that hydraulic electricity forms a major portion of the total of Japan's electricity, which provides 90 per cent of the motor power of the Japanese airplane industry and all other industries.

Secondly, Japan's spring sowing should be disrupted, thereby causing a food shortage in the fall, Ta Kung suggested. Though she is an industrialized nation more than one-half of her people are farmers. The annual consumption of rice in Japan proper is 90,000,000 piculs (1 picul equals 110.23 lbs.). In peacetime she suffered a shortage of 10,000,000 piculs.

## JAPS FACE LABOR SHORTAGE

Now with one-half of her 14,000,000 adult farmers in military service overseas and much of her farm land lying fallow, Japan is suffering from shortages of labor and, thus, in agricultural production. It is almost out of the question for Japan to get food from the Southseas, due to her lack of shipping and dangers on the sea, the paper said.

The launching of a spring offensive by the Allies against Japan, therefore, would have overwhelming effects on the

# Quezon Hails MacArthur

President Quezon of the Philippines cabled his greetings to General Douglas MacArthur in Australia on the General's 64th birthday, January 26.

President Quezon said:

"I am sure you are younger today than you have been since January, 1942, for you are celebrating your birthday not in defensive but in offensive operations, though, we must sadly admit, not as fast as you and we all would wish. I am sure that the prayer of 17,000,000 enslaved Filipinos who love you is that God may bless you and protect you and hasten the day when you will free them from the invader of their country and the tyrant who has deprived them of their liberties."

morale of both her people at home and her forces abroad, Ta Kung Pao asserted. In addition, the political instability caused by the almost unbroken series of Japanese military setbacks during the last year further warrants an Allied drive on a large scale.

## Osmena Speaks on Freedom of Speech

On January 8, 1944, Philippine Vice President Osmena, in a broadcast to the Islands, briefly described what freedom of speech is. His remarks follow:

We Filipinos have always cherished freedom of speech. It is one of the freedoms which was denied us during the Spanish times, and for which we fought bitterly. Rizal himself stood for this principle, because he believed it to be necessary for the existence of a responsive government.

One of the great boons of America to the Philippines is the freedom of speech, an integral part of the Bill of Rights carried by the American flag to our shores. As a ready weapon of the public against the misdirections of the government, it has served us in good stead during the last four decades. There were times when Americans were criticized by Filipinos, but Americans took it without grudge. They did not muzzle us. Instead, they encouraged us to exercise the right to express ourselves freely as men, and not as robots.

Japan's militarists do not believe in the freedom of speech. As a people schooled in autocracy and repression, they do not know its meaning. All that they know is that it is dangerous to their evil designs. This dislike for the freedom of speech has been car-

ried by them to the Philippines where they have pursued a policy of repression. By muzzling the people and by depriving them of all essential individual liberties enjoyed by free men, they hope to create an intellectual blackout which will make it easy for them to enslave the people and exploit the country. Furthermore, if for no other reason, they believe that as a gift from America freedom of speech should be cast aside.

We Filipinos, however, are not going to be fooled. We know the meaning and value of freedom of speech, and we know why Japan has taken it away from us. We shall continue to fight for this freedom as our fathers before us have done. Japan will know that while she can muzzle the lips of our people she cannot quench the fire that burns within them—the consuming fire of liberty and independence.



Shown above is BATAAN's nomination for the 1944 "PIN-UP GIRL" for the First and Second Filipino Infantry, stationed at Camp Beale and Camp Cooke, California, respectively — MISS PACITA TODTOD of San Jose, California. Songstress Pacita was a headline attraction at a swank San Francisco night club last year and was to go on tour, but changed her mind because she wanted to go back to college—San Jose State. She has been very active in securing entertainment for the two Filipino regiments, and is well known throughout the Pacific Coast. Her crowning achievement: Being elected "Queen of the Filipino Participation in the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition." Who seconds the nomination?

## Chinese Gov't Explains Ban On "Pleasures"

The ban placed by the Chinese Government on gambling, card playing, dancing, permanent waving, wine drinking in restaurants, selling of cosmetics and other forms of pleasure was explained at length by a government spokesman at a recent press conference, when the following questions were put to him by a foreign correspondent present: "Why are forms of normal pleasure such as dancing, permanent waving, banned? By whose authority are they banned? What are the penalties for their infringement?"

Normal pleasures are for normal times, the spokesman said. Wartime is abnormal, so peacetime pleasures must be reduced to the minimum in order that more resources and energy may be diverted to constructive channels. It is with this in view, he explained, that the Municipality of Chungking enforces, upon the recommendation of the city council with the approval of the government, orders banning gambling, card playing, dancing, permanent waving, wine drinking in restaurants, selling of cosmetics and the restricting of luxurious living in general.

As to the punishment for the violation of the orders, the spokesman pointed out that the penalties consist of fines between \$20 and \$200 for individuals and \$100 and \$1,000 for shops, confiscation of apparatus or articles, and enforced suspension of business, temporary or permanent.

Discussing the moral side of the question, the spokesman said: "We know that these measures have aroused a good deal of adverse criticism from quarters where prevails the opinion that if there is anything worse than the weakening of major morals it is the strengthening of minor morals. On this opinion we differ. Admonishing his son and heir, Liu Pei, king of Shu Han, said: 'Do not do evil, even if it is only a small evil; do not refuse to do good, even if it is only a small good.' A healthy policy of economy forms the motive of the making of these restrictions and is certainly worth upholding. At a time when our soldiers risk their lives fighting at the front, when so many are forced to live in great want, it is not proper for a few to live in excessive luxury, even if they can afford it."

It is, of course, well known, the spokesman remarked, that for the entertainment of foreign guests the above measures do not apply.

## Remember Bataan

They left no footprints on Bataan—  
Those brave men who suffered and died  
Close by the China Sea.

Without weapons, food and aid,  
Filipino and American, side by side,  
Were sacrificed for liberty.

Where the sun beats down relentlessly,  
And humidity runs high,  
They met the foe in death's grim grip,  
Beneath a burnished sky.

Bataan—a name that fills the heart with saddest memories—

Bravely and gallantly they fought the Japs  
From foxholes and trapped by camouflage,  
They were then mowed down so helplessly  
By the enemy's barrage.

Honor to the memory of Filipino and American,  
And always remember brave Bataan.

—Grace Lowe Broadhead

## Much Rubber, Not Enough Cotton: Jap Perplexity

Japanese authorities in the Netherlands Indies appear actually at a loss what to do with the huge surpluses of rubber they have collected. With export limited to occasional shipments to Japan, owing to lack of cargo space, the Japanese claim that rubber factories are being erected in various sections of the Archipelago for the manufacture of rubber goods for the army and for local use.

A recent Domei radio report told of an "unnamed" number of such factories which are in course of construction in Macassar, on the island of Celebes. "Aiming at the manufacture of simple rubber articles," the broadcast said, "an 'unnamed' number of factories have been making rubber gloves and icebags since April of this year. Already they are turning out 'unnamed' thousands of dozens per month. With the advent of the rainy season, they have now started making rubber boots and cloth for raincoats. The showing is 'most excellent'."

In sharp contrast with this apparent abundance, the Japanese are beginning to feel more and more the pinch

caused by the shortage of cotton. How serious this shortage has become is evident from a recent broadcast from Tokyo, announcing that the authorities had been obliged to convert a number of cotton mills to the manufacturing of rubber goods. "In keeping abreast with changes in industry at the time of decisive battles," the announcement said, "several outstanding change-overs

have already been accomplished.

The Tokyo Spinning Co. is entering the rubber industry, with an initial capital of 8,000,000 yen. The Kureha and Kanebo spinning companies have also switched to rubber. The Tokyo Rayon Co., with a capital of 19,500,000 yen, has decided to dissolve its present organization; in its place a new rubber company will be formed."

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To the Filipinos, one national holiday which is observed wherever they are situated, is Rizal Day. It is observed each year on December 30 to honor the memory of the "greatest man the Malayan race has ever produced"—Dr. Jose Rizal, symbol of the Filipinos' fight for freedom, who was shot by the Spaniards in Manila in 1896. . . . Shown above are some of the Filipinos of Fresno, California, in observance of Rizal Day held at the Hotel Fresno. Shown at speakers' table (below flags—left to right: Joe Lopez, secretary, Filipino Community of Fresno and Vicinity, sponsor of the program; Mr. and Mrs. H. Catania; L. Garoto, Manager, West Fresno branch, Bank of America; Max Hoen; Richard Campos, president of the Community; Antonio A. Gonzalez, president, Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States; Hon. Z. S. Leymel, mayor of Fresno; Dr. Roman V. Ubaldo, assistant representative, Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office, Western division; Mrs. R. T. Wallace; Chief of Police R. T. Wallace of Fresno; Mrs. G. Overholt; G. Overholt, Fresno County sheriff; Miss Wallace; Pop Warner, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety and Welfare of Fresno.

## Jap Shipping Takes Heavy Pounding But All Aircraft Still Being Replaced

**Chinese Military spokesman says Nipponese are jittery about fate awaiting them. Number of internal disturbances increases as lack of determination grows.**

Japanese shipping since Pearl Harbor has sustained "truly great lossess," although the enemy's air strength is not inferior to that which existed at the beginning of the Pacific war, a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference, reviewing the war picture.

Since Pearl Harbor, Japan has occupied a number of areas endowed with riches in materials and supplies. Still, he added, she lacks the necessary shipping to bring them to the factory. Therefore, despite the occupation of these territories Japan, due to shipping shortage, still lacks essential materials.

### AIR STRENGTH NOT INFERIOR

Regarding Japan's air strength, the military spokesman said that its losses had also been considerable, but repeated efforts had been made on her home front to increase the nation's aircraft production and to encourage more attention to the air arm of the nation's strength.

From this fact, the spokesman drew the conclusion that "on the whole, I do not think Japan's air strength, as

compared to that existing at the time of Pearl Harbor, is inferior."

### JAPS "JITTERY" OVER FATE

There are indications that "the Japanese are getting very jittery about the fate awaiting them," the spokesman further declared. He said that there has been a good deal of disturbance in the internal conditions of Japan.

Japan's home front, he said, reflected how the nation is "confronted with the lack of determination to go on and also with the psychological apprehension regarding its future on the part of the officials and people."

## More Japanese Lotteries Help Drain East Indies

The Japanese military authorities are constantly increasing the number of lotteries which they instituted in the Netherlands Indies immediately after the invasion. According to a broadcast via the Japanese-controlled Batavia radio, the purpose of these lotteries is "to absorb the purchasing power of the population." They are organized by the military administration without any interference by civilian authorities.

The latest lottery announced was for the Batavia area. A first prize of 50,000 guilders (\$27,000) was the main attraction. The number of tickets sold, however, has been kept secret.

The spokesman revealed that the Japanese government on January 4 promulgated a set of regulations to govern the conduct of the officials in performing their duties. At the same time, Japanese authorities throughout Japan put out a series of slogans, all exhorting the people to increase production of war materials, including shipping and aircraft, and to effect "total mobilization in the coming year—the year of decisive action."

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PURCHASING WAR BONDS.

—*President Quezon.*

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*Corregidor Number*

EXCLUSIVE

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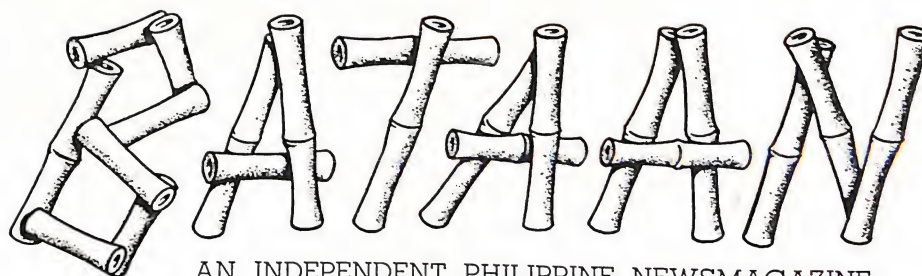
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## The Editors Thought . . .

That readers might like to know that frequently the Office of War Information requests permission to use material in BATAAN for overseas propaganda purposes.

For Example, the OWI has requested permission frequently to broadcast the statements of many leaders which have appeared in BATAAN's special issues dedicated to the Commonwealth, to President Quezon, Vice President Osmena, the Philippine Army, and so on.

Material from the magazine and other U. S. publications is sent to the West Coast where it is written in the form of news broadcasts and then is beamed to the Philippines over powerful government transmitters.

Recently, BATAAN ran a short profile of the First Lady of the Philippines, Aurora Aragon Quezon. The OWI liked that so well that they requested permission to reprint it for overseas distribution.

BATAAN's article on Mrs. Quezon was the work of young, serious, Diana L. Kalil, one of BATAAN's staff writers. Before joining BATAAN as a reporter, Miss Kalil wrote features for the Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat and worked in the press intelligence unit of a government agency.

BATAAN will continue to bring its readers all of the news of importance in Philippine-American affairs and its interpretations of what the news means.

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*Just Published—*

# BATAAN

The Judgement Seat

by

**Allison Ind**

Lieutenant Colonel, M. I.

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## Our Readers Write

THE EDITORS WELCOME  
COMMENTS FROM THE READERS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"It is a source of deep gratification to me to be able to say to the brave people, who are now bearing the yoke of Japanese domination, that the return to freedom to their islands draws closer with each Allied victory. The Philippine government, temporarily residing here, possesses all the attributes of an independent nation. America will fulfill its pledge."

MRS. MARGARET L. HANSEN

State President and National Legislative Representative of Mothers-of-Men-in-Service,  
Baltimore, Maryland

"I wish to express my sincere comments on the splendid and patriotic reading found on the pages of this inspiring magazine, BATAAN. After having had the pleasure of meeting you and hearing you at the convention of Bataan Relief Organization in Washington, D. C., one could not expect to read otherwise. BATAAN Magazine and its editor are worthy apostles of this glorious cause, for which our heroic sons and daughters fought and died on Bataan. If they could but know how, thru the written word, you and your associates are keeping active the necessity of pressing the war onward in the Pacific, to liberate them from the bastiles of Japan—they, I am sure, will be proud of you eternally."

★ ★ ★

AUDRA NEMITZ, R. N.

American Red Cross, Hobbs, N. M.

"I have received regularly copies of your most interesting publication, BATAAN, and found them to be full of interesting information about your country and people and I do not want to miss a single copy. My brother, Sgt. William W. Wisdom, was one of the brave defenders, along with other American boys and your dear Filipino boys, in the Philippines. It is up to each and every one of us here in the United States to never stop one minute until the Philippines are liberated and back in the hands of the Filipinos, then we will know our boys are in the safe keeping of friends and will get to come home to us. Wishing you success."

★ ★ ★

A. C. McARTHUR, President

American Bataan Clan, Maywood, Illinois

"Let the eldest of the Bataan groups express its word of acclaim, praise and congratulations, on the first anniversary edition of BATAAN Magazine. We know full well the good work you are doing for our boys, as well as for their comrades-in-arms, those brave Filipinos. May your magazine grow and prosper as we have the American Bataan Clan, organized January 14, 1942."

MRS. MINNIE M. MILLER

Palo Alto, California

"I enclose three dollars for renewal of BATAAN Magazine, which we find very interesting and instructive. My son died in a prison camp in the Philippines last June, so we are especially interested in the Philippines and their liberation. May God hasten the day so that less homes be stricken as ours. With best wishes for your success."

★ ★ ★

MRS. DOLORES LARDIZABAL

Chicago, Illinois

"I received the latest copy of BATAAN Magazine and enjoyed reading it, from cover to cover. I wish to offer my sincere congratulations to both you and BATAAN Magazine for the wonderful work you are doing. Am enclosing a money order for my friends' subscription to your instructive publication."

★ ★ ★

MRS. FRANCES A. ASHBORN

Bridgeport, Conn.

Today I received the anniversary issue of BATAAN Magazine, and thanks from the bottom of my heart for your wonderful inspiration in the sense of hope for better days to come. We, the mothers, sisters, wives, fathers, brothers, and friends are praying that Easter Sunday in 1945 be free of all her enemies in Manila, and once again worship the risen Christ and join with the people of the Philippines in that great event, and at least find the grave of my son."

★ ★ ★

JAY J. McARTHUR, Commander

Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan, Chicago, Illinois

"May I congratulate you upon your anniversary issue. It is a great publication, with a great and noble mission."

★ ★ ★

MRS. FLORENCE MORGAN

Philadelphia, Penna.

"I am pleased with and anxiously await each issue of the BATAAN Magazine. It is full of informative and interesting news, and all of us here found it to be one of the most instructive publications we came across. I am sure that BATAAN is enjoyed by all who receive it."

★ ★ ★

CELEDONIO T. GOMEZ

Stockton, California

"I had been reading your most instructive publication, BATAAN Magazine. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for this timely and well-edited magazine—the mere name of which brings to mind that immortal place in our country where the gallant American and Filipino heroes died for the sake of democracy. All of your friends and admirers here are proud of the great work you are doing for our people and the Americans as well are deeply grateful to you."

BATAAN MAGAZINE

# Japs In Burma Force Thousands Of British, Filipino Prisoners To Death

Korean, who fled from Japs, says Islands natives were taken to Burma to build railroad completed in November, 1943.

Thousands of British and Filipino prisoners of war died while building a railroad between Burma and Thailand for the Japanese, according to Chung Chih-ting,, a Korean patriot, now working with the Chinese Expeditionary Force in northern Burma.

The Allied dead were part of the British and Filipino nationals who were taken prisoner by the Japanese in the battles of Hong Kong, Rangoon and the Philippines and later sent to the border region of Burma and Thailand to work on the road. The road was completed and opened to traffic in November, 1943.

Chung, who served as a translator for the Japanese 18th Division in northern Burma, deserted to the Chinese in late January when on a mission to listen in on the telephone wires between Chinese positions at Taipha Ga. He had made an earlier but abortive attempt to escape the Japanese. He was drafted into Japanese army service in Changhai in 1943.

## JAPS SUFFER MORTAL BLOW

Chung said that the prestige of the Japanese 18th Division, once called the "ever victorious division," had apparently suffered a mortal blow as a result of the series of defeats at the hands of the Chinese Expeditionary Force. The "ever victorious division" met its first disastrous defeat at Yawng-bang Ga at the hands of the Chinese 38th Division under Lieut. Gen. Sun Liljen.

The Japanese 18th Division, according to Chung, began its notorious career in October, 1937, when it landed at Hangshow Bay. Later it participated in the rape of Nanking. In October, 1938, it captured Canton and in November, 1939, fought its way into Kwangsi and captured Nanning. From December, 1941, to February, 1942, it fought the British in Malaya. It was transferred to the Burma sector in April of the same year.

## EXPLOIT FOOD RESOURCES

Following their occupation of Burma, the Korean patriot said, the Japs began an exploitation of the country's food resources. Then they proceeded to conscript able-bodied men from villages, and, after giving them some training, sent them to the fronts for transport service. In the meantime,

the Japanese set up local governments in all Burmese villages and through puppet officials collected rice, fish, meat, vegetables and other provisions at extremely low prices.

## Japanese People Are Slaves Of Army, Says Former U. S. Ambassador Grew

Diplomat says future war in Pacific is inevitable if we are to be satisfied with an inclusive or compromised peace.

The lot of the Japanese industrial worker, the farmer, the investor, the woman, and the student under Japan's "cancer of militarism" is described in the National Geographic Magazine for April by Joseph C. Grew, formerly United States Ambassador to Tokyo and now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

The worker, writes Grew, is merely an impersonal tool in the hands of those who rule. He has nothing to say about his wages, which were, and no doubt still are, barely enough for his subsistence. If he has any union at all, it dare not lift its voice. It has been driven underground by the brutal methods of the "thought control" police.

The poverty of Japan's farmers made possible the cheap food of the cities. Their misery drove their sons and daughters into the factories to serve for the lowest wages in a modernized state.

## FARMER IS MAIN VICTIM

The China war has in no way helped the Japanese farmer. His sons have died in it, and he has been taxed for it. Occasional food shortages have given him the illusion of prosperity, when he sold his products on a rising market—but the Japanese farmer remains the first and constant victim of Japanese militarism.

Describing woman's lowly sphere, Grew compares standards of the Axis partners. He observes that German women once had some rights and some education, whereas Japanese women have always been under the dominion

The Japanese army of occupation has also compelled the local people to accept no other currency than rupee notes on which are printed "the Dai Nippon Government." The notes are of inferior quality and have no serial numbers, which is evidence of the excessive issuance of currency by the Japanese.

As a result of frequent Allied air raids, Japanese troops in Burma are encountering serious transport difficulties. Trains run only at night.



The Bataan campaign was a defense that astonished the world. The long-drawn-out resistance will rank with the defense of Malta, Tobruk and Sevastopol among the outstanding episodes of the war.—*London News Chronicle*, April 9, 1942.

of their masters. No other civilized people sells its young girls to panders with such openness. No other civilized people makes the mother so completely the slave of her husband and the servant of her own sons. Women have not been allowed to soften or moderate the harsh progress of fanatical militarism.

## JAPS CAN'T FIGHT TYRANNY

It is a tragic commentary on Japanese civilization that—with all their refinement and ancient culture—the Japanese people have been morally and physically unprepared to defend themselves against tyranny within.

Future wars in the Pacific area would be inevitable, concludes Grew, if we were to be satisfied with an inconclusive or compromise peace. The showdown must be complete and the decision irrevocable. American safety and world peace must never again be threatened by Japan.



## Editorials

### Corregidor

Today the Philippines' "island fortress"—Corregidor—stands as a symbol throughout the world. When American and Filipino troops had to give up on Bataan, as many of the men as were able to, withdrew to Corregidor. When the government officials left Manila, they, too, went to the damp, musty tunnels of the old fort.

Our men gave up on Bataan because they had to. But on that April 9th they were not ready to surrender. They had hope—hope that supplies and men and artillery and planes would reach them to aid in driving out the invading foe.

But in the next thirty days the situation grew darker. Supplies and reinforcements could not reach them. The Japs were bombing the island stronghold by plane and subjecting it to never-ceasing artillery fire from the mainland a few miles away.

This was a test of the endurance of a human being. With no real food for two months, inadequate supplies for every purpose, with the close confinement of many men, with the constant concussion of exploding shells rumbling throughout the tunnels, it was finally decided that further resistance would be fruitless and would result only in an unnecessary waste of American and Filipino lives.

But before the decision to cease all resistance was made, the men at Corregidor responsible for the move knew that one day they would be freed. They had hope!

As Commander McCoy and Colonel Melnik tell in "Ten Escape From Tojo," there was a sense of relief when the order to cease resistance came. But as these two American officers said, if the men had known what was going to happen to them, they would have fought until the last man had been killed. The American and Filipino soldiers had hoped that they would be given the treatment that was accorded all prisoners of war under the terms of international law, and that was necessitated by human decency.

Instead, they were forced to march fifty miles in the sun, without water, eight days. They were forced to kill their brother soldiers to keep their own lives. They were given no medical supplies, and so, each morning, asked permission of the Jap officer in charge for permission to bury the ever-increasing number of dead. This permission was denied for a long time. They saw their fellow Americans and Filipinos shot, with no reason given.

Yes, those gallant men had hope when they surrendered. We sincerely hope that they still have some hope, even under the impossible conditions under which they live. Their day of liberation gets closer and closer as each minute passes. May God give them the power they need to endure that hell on earth until Americans and Filipinos storm the beaches of the Philippines and set them free.

### Philippines Ahead

When General MacArthur left Corregidor to organize forces to retake the Philippines, he flew over New Guinea on his way to Australia. Two years ago, the Japs were already established on the north coast of the island. In the period between, the troops of Tojo drove across the Owen Stanley mountain range also to the outskirts of Port Moresby.

In the latter part of April of this year, Allied forces under General MacArthur landed at Hollandia and Aitape in Dutch New Guinea. MacArthur was back over New Guinea. But this time he was not fleeing from the hordes of the Son of Heaven. He was in command of troops, ships, landing barges and overwhelming air support.

The General said, "This reverses Bataan," as he watched well-equipped troops, sufficient in number and in training, land and move inland to the three air bases.

These air bases put us within bombing range of Mindanao. This is important for many reasons. Allied fliers can now start to work on the Jap installations in the Islands. Not only will it show the Jap commanders in the Philippines that we are coming, but it certainly will spread good news throughout the islands.

Although the captured Americans and Filipinos may never see the planes as they fly over Mindanao and spread

death to the Japs and destroy their supplies, equipment and strongholds, friendly Filipinos will see and take heart. They will know that Filipinos throughout the Islands would also be heartened if they knew that American planes were close enough to bomb at least one of the provinces.

The word will spread rapidly throughout the Philippine Islands. It will be the first visible news that Filipinos have had that we are on the way. The word will reach Americans in internment camps and our valiant soldiers in prison camps. They, too, will take heart. For they will know that, while they have suffered long, soon they will be free.

### Filipinos In U. S.

The editors of BATAAN think it is indeed encouraging that the war government of the Philippine Commonwealth here in Washington has sent Col. Carlos P. Romulo, its secretary of information and public relations, to the West Coast to study the needs of Filipinos out there and to find out what they are thinking about.

Filipinos in the United States, as Carlos Bulosan points out in his article elsewhere in this issue, are looking to their government in Washington for guidance. This is natural, for two reasons. First, due to one of the oddities of law, Filipinos are not citizens of the United States. Thus, American laws prevent them from being treated justly and they must look some place for equitable treatment. That source is the government of the Philippines in Washington, and in peacetime it is Resident Commissioner.

The second reason that Filipinos look to the administration of President Quezon, Vice President Osmena, and their cabinet is that that is the only place where they can get the viewpoint of their nation. One of the problems of the younger generation of Filipinos in this country is that they know little of their native land.

President Quezon made a wise choice when he selected Colonel Romulo for this investigative assignment. As a journalist, the Colonel knows how to get the facts. The prominent position which the Colonel has assumed in Philippine-American relations gives his recommendations the weight they need and also should inspire the people to

# Osmena Lauds Pioneers Of America Who Worked To Build Philippines

Philippines Vice President, in speech, says U. S. sent only men of highest qualifications for work in Archipelago. Results have proved this to be wise policy.

Beginning with the arrival of Commodore Dewey in Manila Bay, Vice President Osmena of the Philippines related the history of America in the Philippines and paid tribute to the American pioneers who helped build up the Islands, in a speech at a luncheon meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club in Annapolis recently.

"Important as was the Battle of Manila Bay," said Vice President Osmena, "it was only an incident of the big military operations conducted by the United States in the Caribbean. . . . Dewey's great victory in Manila Bay had created an international situation from which the United States could not escape. Moreover, it brought the Filipino people within the domains of American solicitude and responsibility."

Vice President Osmena then told his audience of the first Philippine Commission, headed by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, and sent to the Philippines by President McKinley, "to help the United States Army in the task of acquainting the people with America's altruistic purposes."

## FILIPINOS WERE DISILLUSIONED

But the Filipinos were disillusioned when America stayed on in the Philippines after they had fought to overthrow Spanish domination and hostilities broke out between American and Filipino forces.

"Filipino resistance, in the face of America's superior arms and of her liberal pronouncements, could not last long," continued the Vice President. "Foreseeing the termination of hostilities, President McKinley sent to the Philippines a second Commission headed by an outstanding jurist, William Howard Taft."

place their confidence in him and tell him the truth.

So important is this assignment for Colonel Romulo and Filipinos in the United States that the editors of BATAAN will publish in the next issue a special article by J. C. Dionisio, Pacific Coast Representative of BATAAN Magazine.



*Vice President Sergio Osmena*

## ONLY QUALIFIED MEN WERE SENT

"It is to the credit of the United States that for the purpose of the pioneering work in the Islands, men of the highest qualifications were chosen," said the Vice President. Mr. Taft and his colleagues of the Commission ably tackled the difficult initial problems of government. Through their patience and tact, limitless energy and enthusiasm, consideration and sympathetic understanding, they won for the United States the good will of the Filipino people."

The Vice President then told of the progress made in the Philippines, in educational, economic and political advancement.

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS

In closing, Vice President Osmena paid tribute to the soldiers, who

## Dutch Reoccupation Plan For Indies Nearly Complete

The nucleus of a Netherlands East Indies Government will soon be set up in Australia, Dr. Hubertus J. van Hook, Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territories, announced this week in Melbourne. This will replace the Netherlands Indies Commission which has handled Dutch affairs in Australia since the fall of the Indies.

Netherlands nationals with experience in the Indies are being gathered from all over the world to help drive the Japanese from the Indies and set up a civilian government in the wake of the Allied invasion, Dr. van Hook revealed. More than half of the persons who have escaped from occupied Holland have volunteered for this purpose, and after the liberation of Holland as many troops as possible will be trained to pursue the Japanese until the surrender of Tokyo."

"In the last few months," said the Dutch Minister, "the distance from the Allied lines of attack to the occupied parts of the Netherlands East Indies has been reduced by a thousand miles."

Dr. van Hook recently arrived in Australia from London by way of Washington, D. C., where he stopped to work on plans for supplying the immediate post-war needs of the Indies.

established themselves in the islands as independent businessmen, farmers and manufacturers after military service; and the missionaries, doctors, nurses, educators, engineers, lawyers, and all those who helped build up the Philippines.

He said: "We owe much not only to the pioneers of America in the Philippines but also to the multitude of men and women of good will and stout hearts who have since gone to remote islands in the Pacific to join in the task of nation-building, keeping in mind the welfare of our people and maintaining always the good name of America. Many of these have returned to the United States and are living here. Others, like Dewey, Schurman and Taft have passed away. But to all of them—living and dead, and, indeed, to those now suffering in enemy prison and concentration camps and to those still fighting in the mountains of the Philippines, I wish to render a tribute of affection, admiration and gratitude in behalf of my people."

# Carlos Bulosan Urges Naming Of Committee To Study Needs Of Filipinos In United States

Says people look to government for guidance. Wants action undertaken which will familiarize second-generation Filipinos with their homeland—its accomplishments and traditions. Asks more effective work by various divisions.

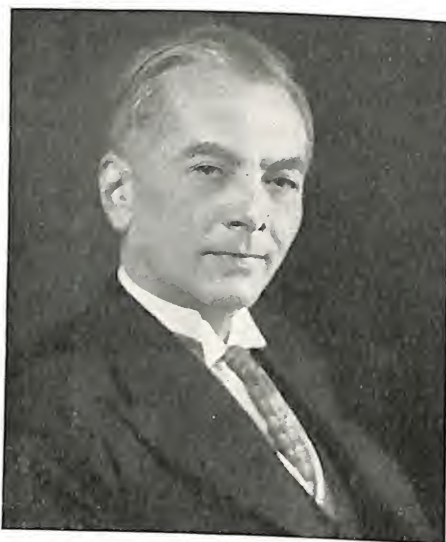
by CARLOS BULOSAN  
Contributing Editor of "Bataan"

Contrary to some beliefs, our people on the West Coast look toward the government and President Quezon for guidance. Since the Nationals Division of the Office of the Resident Commissioner is ineffective, I suggest that a Research Committee should be formed to study the problems of our people. Such a committee should be extended to Hawaii where hundreds of Filipinos, both first and second generation, are in great need of an intelligent program initiated by the government. There are expert Filipino writers, journalists, research workers and scholars who are willing to contribute their talents in the service of the government. This project should not cost the government too much money because a committee of five is enough. To avoid unnecessary delays and misunderstandings, I would like to recommend trained Filipino nationals to be in the committee.

I believe that Col. Carlos P. Romulo's visit in California will simplify our complex problems. His visit will undoubtedly regain the confidence of our countrymen in our leaders and government. In the past, various agencies and leaders of the government divorced themselves from the people. The new policy of the government, that is, its sincere efforts to reach the Filipino population in the United States, especially in the State of California, is of great significance to us as a minority group desiring the fullest recognition that belongs to our people. This far-sighted and intelligent move will make our people understand, and cooperate with, the government's new policy.

## WHAT ABOUT THOSE HERE

We speak about rehabilitation in the Philippines, but we have forgotten that the issue also affects our people here. What plans have we for the first generation Filipinos who are not in the armed forces? There is the question of citizenship. A nation-wide campaign embracing both Americans and Filipinos should be started for those who would like to become naturalized American citizens. This should not put our government into any embarrassment, in the name of nationalism, because



*President Quezon*

citizenship in America is a symbol of democracy. In our case, however, it is a recognition of our heroic stand in Bataan and our sincere cooperation with the United States in defense of democracy.

Now, there is the problem of the second generation Filipinos. They are totally ignorant of their country and people. I suggest that we should *Filipinize* them, that is, get them acquainted with the great history of the Philippines and some of our leaders who founded our great tradition to hate tyranny. In a sense this will coincide with their Americanization, for this country's tradition and the spirit behind it is similar to ours, and the intelligent binding of the two traditions will create a fully integrated individual. In

relation to this idea, a brief history of the Philippines should be prepared for these children under government expense. I am thinking of a book tracing the growth of democracy in the Philippines.

## ASKS BOOKS ABOUT FILIPINOS

In this connection, also, a brief book about ten Filipino leaders should be written to supplement the history book. But the most effective educational book is a brief biography of President Quezon. The book must be written by a Filipino who has a deep awareness of the history of our country and our leaders who had bequeathed us an intelligent nationalism. The story of the life of President Quezon is the history of our country in our time: the slow and painful rise of our people from tyranny and backwardness to literacy and democracy. President Quezon configures our undying struggle for liberty.

What about the Filipinos in the armed forces? Here, again, is a delicate problem. What definite plans have we for those who are fighting the war in the battle fronts? I believe it is not too late to formulate a program for them. Such a program should include their families, for any program that does not affect them is futile. The returning soldiers will have a dynamic place in Philippine life and politics. That is something we must guard against, because some reactionary group might use them for the destruction of democratic gains in our country.

## NO LABOR DEPT. NECESSARY

Is it necessary to create a Department of Labor in our government? The Western Division of the Office of the Resident Commissioner is inadequate—say, is useless—to the Filipinos on the West Coast, for its approaches are merely diplomatic. It is not necessary, however, to create a new department if the Nationals Division in California broadens its work and makes

its approaches to Filipino problems more realistic.

If such a department in our government is created, who is the man to represent it? Incidentally, a Washington lawyer and his satellite in California are *coming closer* to the Filipinos. This is one thing that our officials in the Nationals Division overlooked: they neglected the importance of personal contact with our *common* people.

#### NATIONALS UNIT NOT EFFECTIVE

What about our Nationals Division? As far as I am concerned, this department of the government has yet to prove itself adequate for the needs of the Filipinos. There is ample time for renovation and execution of responsibilities.

I understand that a Filipino poet and a musician are receiving *pensions* from the government. In the future, however, I hope this coveted grant should be extended to others in the various branches of education and the arts.

In political warfare the most alert and sensitive talents should be utilized. It is only in using the collective genius of our people that we can withstand



*Carlos Bulosan*

the onslaught of barbarism. The post-war world will be chaotic, but there is enough time for preparation.

These are the problems of Filipinos in the United States. President Quezon, through Colonel Romulo, will answer them and then, after they are discussed with our people in California, the government will establish a realistic program.

## Hawaiian Filipinos Plan Building Corregidor Hall

A campaign to raise funds among Filipino workers of the Navy Yard in Hawaii and the Territory for the construction of a war memorial, honoring those who gave their lives at Bataan, has been announced.

The memorial will be known as Corregidor Hall.

William R. Corpus, Naval Supply Depot employee; Adolfo U. Batinga, Labor Transportation Office, Supply Depot; and N. C. Vellanueva, production manager of Headquarters, Insular Life, at 1136 Union St., Honolulu, are formulating an organization to begin the drive.

According to Corpus, funds are to be raised through the sale of War Bonds and from voluntary contributions that will be placed in a trust fund under the administration of a Honolulu bank.

The War Bonds are to be made payable to the fund and are to be of a series upon which a loan can be made as construction will begin as soon after the war as conditions will permit.



Stockton, California, is reputed to have the largest Filipino community in the United States. There are no accurate figures, but estimates have placed the Filipino population in the city and its environs as high as 10,000 during the asparagus harvest season. There are nine grocery stores doing an estimated average gross business of \$40,000 a year each; drygoods stores, restaurants, hotels, garages, etc. Most of its Filipino families now own their homes.

Stockton has three Filipino Protestant churches—the Catholics go to the St. Mary's Church—the Full Gospel Center, the Methodist, and the Trinity Presbyterian Church, part of whose congregation is shown in the above picture. The Trinity Presbyterian grew out of the Filipino Christian Fellowship, founded by Rev. Vicente Zambra in 1931. Through the efforts of Rev. Zambra and with the cooperation of interested people like "Mother" Frank Reavis, Miss Murray, Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Rader, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Inosanto, Florencio Bautista, Miss Flora Arca and others, the Fellowship was transformed into the organized church that it is today.

Responsible for the Church's progress are the Rev. W. W. Long, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton, Miss Ida Young, former Pastor Maurice Legare, now chaplain in the 1st Filipino Infantry. The church is located at 341 S. Hunter Street and the pastor is Rev. Charles Mott.

# Last Days on Corregidor

High Commissioner Sayre recalls his hurried exit from Manila and the last tragic days at Philippines' "Island Fortress." Officials burned secret papers and money to keep them from invading Japs.

by FRANCIS B. SAYRE  
Assistant to the Secretary of State

It is difficult to believe that I am back in the United States where peace reigns, where there is no constant feeling of fear haunting the people as they go about their work. I am continually comparing it to Corregidor, with its dangers and inconveniences, and the comparison is so great as to be astounding.

Of course, we had always known that war with Japan was bound to happen eventually, but the realization of its imminence did not lessen the shock of it when it finally did come. Of course, plans had been made for some time—conferences had been held with General Grunert, then in command of the American forces in the Philippines, and with Admiral Bemis, then commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District; civilian defense plans had been intensified; and I had even sent my senior military aide on a visit to the Malay State and the Netherlands East Indies to study and report back on the measures for civilian defense being adopted in Singapore and Java. Orders had come to mine Manila harbor and to suppress news of ship movements, and in November, the Navy had assumed control of American merchant ships. On December 1 we had received a message from Washington warning us that Japanese attack might come soon.

Then—as swiftly and as heedless of warning as a thief in the night it came. As soon as the full import of the news of Pearl Harbor had been grasped, we set to work immediately to put into effect all the activities which for months had been only precautions. Now they were necessities. We were fortunate in that our telephone wires had not been cut and that public utilities were still functioning. I routed my staff out of their beds and began preparing for the attack which we knew would come. One of the first things I did was to close the Japanese banks in Manila and have guards posted around them.

## DEFENSE STEPS TAKEN

Defense of the High Commissioner's Residence took extensive preparation. We filled our basement with sand bags, emergency tools, and first-aid

materials, and stocked it with food in event of a siege.

The day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, I had a conference with General MacArthur, who was plainly worried about the whole thing. The news from Hawaii was not good. Our Navy had suffered great damage in the sneak attack, and many of our planes had been destroyed on the ground. The Japs had already bombed Camp John Hay and also Clark Field, to the north of us. The situation was very bad indeed.

The days which followed were full of nerve-racking foreboding. Air raid warnings were numerous, for no one knew when it would be the real thing. Vigilance was not relaxed for a moment. We spent some time improving our basement shelter with the installation of electric fans, a telephone, writing table, and chairs. We did not have long to wait for air raids, for the Japs had soon paralyzed the power of our air forces at Clark Field and begun their relentless bombing of Nichols Field, the military air port in Pasay, a Manila suburb.

## JAPS LAND MANY TROOPS

Day by day, the news became more and more serious. One hundred Japanese transports made a landing in the north and began an irresistible push southward. In the meantime, more Japanese troops landed in the south and began advancing northward—the beginning of the dreaded pincers movement. Plans for first-aid help were made for the civilian wounded, for we now faced the inevitable.

Directly across the harbor from the Residence was Cavite, the old Spanish naval base which Dewey had captured in 1898. Admiral Rockwell made his headquarters in the lovely *Comandancia*, where the Spanish naval commanders had lived. Cavite was now a great modern naval base into which America had put millions of dollars and a great deal of attention.

## BOMBS DESTROY AIRFIELD

The day Cavite fell, 27 Japanese planes passed over Manila, dropped a few bombs on Nichols Field—and then flew on to Cavite, which they managed to obliterate within fifteen minutes. Admiral Rockwell barely escaped with his life from the blazing *Comandancia*. Later that afternoon boatloads of the wounded were landed at Manila Harbor.

Before long those of my staff who were not living with their families helped us to organize a ladies' and men's dormitory behind sand bags along the center court of the Residence, close to the stairway down to the shelter. We tried to maintain some spirit of gaiety in the two rooms that could be successfully blacked out by playing cards or talking until retiring, fully dressed, upon mattresses.

Now our troops, with no air support and no American reinforcements, were falling back toward Manila daily, for the Japanese pincers movement was gradually closing in to crush us. Communication with the outside world had ceased so far as mail was concerned; we still had the radio and cables. We realized with dread that the fall of Manila was not far off.

## CONFERRED WITH MacARTHUR

I held a conference with General MacArthur to discuss what plan should be followed when the fatal hour should be at hand. He wished for me and the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Manuel Quezon, to escape to Corregidor and set up a temporary

government there. This idea was not at all to my liking, but there appeared to be no other way out.

Upon receiving this advice, I immediately set some of our staff to work on the files, removing all secret or confidential documents which would have to be destroyed in case of forced flight. I collected all gold, money, securities, and other valuables which I knew it would be necessary to dispose of to prevent their falling into enemy hands. We were bombed frequently now, and it was a race against time to prepare for the ordeal which drew closer each day.

The Christmas season was at hand, but our only evidence of it was in preparing Christmas packages of cigarets and toilet articles for the wounded who had overrun our regular and make-shift hospitals. Our own holiday plans were thwarted. We had planned a Christmas party for our staff and had even sent an invitation for Christmas dinner to Admiral Hart. The note had no sooner been sent when I received an urgent message from General MacArthur, telling me that Manila would soon fall, and that President Quezon and I must leave for Corregidor within four hours. The General would join us later.

#### BURNS ALL SECRET FILES

Hardly realizing just what it all meant, I gave orders to burn all our confidential files, the product of so many years of hard work. From the chair at the end of my office I took the American and High Commissioner's flag, which had been there ever since I had entered office. I took them with me to Corregidor and they are still in my possession. The High Commissioner's seal of office I was forced to break in two.

I had to call my wife from a Red Cross meeting to tell her to begin packing the few things which we could take. We threw clothing and a few odd personal things into two suitcases, leaving behind all the beautiful and precious things which we had collected to ornament the Residence in our two years' stay there, but there was no time for regret. Our hearts were heavy enough when we thought of leaving our many friends, at whose imminent fate we could only guess, without stopping to think of material things.

#### LEFT STAFF BEHIND

I was able to take with me only nine of my staff because of the extremely

limited accommodations on Corregidor. The others agreed to remain behind to look out for the welfare of American citizens in Manila and to carry out official duties as long as it was possible for them to do so. There seemed to me to be little difference between Manila and Corregidor, so far as safety was concerned. If Manila had no tunnel to escape to, Corregidor would be the target of the most extensive bombing the Japs could give it.

During the usual morning air raid, I bid farewell to my faithful Chinese and Filipino servants. It was very difficult for me to leave Claude Buss, my executive assistant, but he had asked to remain behind. I placed him in charge of the staff. There was nothing I could say—we parted with a hand-clasp.

As soon as the bombing had ceased, we hurried away to the Presidential Pier to meet President Quezon. Only four years before, President Quezon had met me at this same pier, and planes had been zooming overhead and guns had boomed. Now there was only deadly quiet after the flight of the bombers, and the guns with which we had defended ourselves had ceased firing. It seemed ironic to me that we should meet in peacetime with a show of war—and now we met in wartime—the real thing.

#### TAKEN TO CORREGIDOR

Our group included my wife and our 15-year-old son, Billy, nine of my staff, President Quezon, his wife and three children, twenty or thirty of his staff, and Vice President Osmena. We went in two launches to the *Mayon*, an

inter-island steamer which was waiting outside the breakwater to take us to Corregidor, 27 miles across the bay. Later that night General MacArthur, his wife and four-year-old son, and his staff joined us.

We spent Christmas Eve asleep on cots pushed end to end along the sides of the Corregidor tunnel with all our belongings in suitcases under the cots. Christmas Day we donned khakis for good, since they were not so good an air target as whites and did not show dirt so easily. In the tunnel it was hot and stuffy, and no one had the slightest inclination to even pretend that it was the glorious day of the Christ's birth.

But despite the circumstances we were in, it was impossible to ignore the beauty of Corregidor. The island itself is four miles long, densely vegetated, high and rocky. Rare and brilliant birds hover over its gorgeous jungle foliage into which wind curving roads. The sea is the bluest blue I have ever seen, and views may be had of it from high cliffs from any part of the island. On the east lies Manila Bay; on the north, the green slopes of Mariveles Mountain on the Bataan peninsula. The China Sea winds cool the island and free it from the stifling tropical heat of the mainland. It is actually possible to sleep there without mosquito nets.

#### WORKED IN TUNNEL

We had fled from a comfortable home and office, but work had to go on just the same. We established a home and office in one of the laterals

— continued on following page



President Manuel L. Quezon and Francis B. Sayre,  
United States High Commissioner to the Philippines

## Corregidor

—> continued from preceding page

of the hospital tunnel. We ate at a common mess in the tunnels, slept in the tunnel, worked in the tunnel. My secretary and stenographer labored hard at the two desks which I had been able to secure, and when the fetid air became too much for them they would go to the entrance and breathe in fresh air, return to their desks and resume work.

The air was indeed so unbearable that the commanding general placed at our disposal one of the officers' houses which was not far from the tunnel entrance. The day after Christmas we took the staff over to look over the place and arrange a working office. In the midst of the proceedings, we were forced to seek shelter in a roadside ditch from Jap planes which flew over and began bombing.

The staff immediately made their decision—it preferred the tunnel.

But the dusty and germ-laden air could not be wholly ignored. Our son, Billy, was attacked with asthma, developed a fever, and was finally confined to the hospital, unable to throw off the fever or regain his strength. Mrs. Sayre and I discussed the problem and decided that constant exposure to such atmosphere was infinitely more harmful than the immediate danger of bombing, so, with two or three of our staff members, we spent nights in the house, for the Japs launched most of their air raids during the day. My wife and I used to steal away just before sundown to enjoy the beauty of the evening and to escape from the depressing tunnel.

### NUMBER OF CASUALTIES ALARMING

At first the number of casualties from air raids was alarming. Our men were unaccustomed to real bombing, and the hospitals filled at a rapid rate. But as time went on, they soon became proficient at anti-aircraft and the raids the Japs made did not come off so easily as they once had.

The enemy also shelled us from batteries planted on the Cavite shore to the south of us. A shell gives no warning but its own scream, and therefore give one no chance to run. Bombing was no fun, but I think we preferred it to being shelled.

One of our most difficult problems was in trying to decide what to do

with valuables and money which we had brought along to keep from falling into enemy hands. We were faced with the disposal of some 6½ tons of gold, millions of dollars in paper currency, both United States and Philippine, bank boxes of securities and bank assets, and valuables of all kinds.

### PAPER MONEY WAS BURNED

The paper money was comparatively easy. After all, a record of the serial numbers could be made and bills re-issued in Washington when the notification reached them. So we burned it. The soldiers stood around watching in fascination as we heaped armfuls of five, ten, twenty, and hundred dollar bills. My naval aide will never forget the experience of lighting his cigaret with a one hundred dollar bill.

The gold was not so easily disposed of, and neither were the bonds, stock certificates and paper securities. How we finally solved the problem I may not tell, but I have since then turned over several trunks of securities to a New York bank.

We kept in constant touch with Manila by telephone, letter, and daily boats during the first week. I talked with my executive assistant, Claude Buss, for the last time on January 1st. He said that the Japanese were expected to enter the city on the morrow, and informed me that all the members of the staff were well. We said a lingering farewell, and I have had no contact with him or anyone else in Manila since then.

The next day the Japs marched in.

### MANY IMMEDIATELY INTERNED

My only source then of knowledge was the Army Intelligence and the Filipinos who had managed to cross the lines. Some of the Americans escaped to the hills. Those who stayed had to register and stay off the streets. They were then interned in Santo Tomas University, and according to reports, are still there.

The Japanese are reportedly relaxing some of their restrictions—allowing old people and women with babies to return to their home as well as allowing internees to move about freely on the university grounds. Of course I am intensely interested in their welfare, for among them are close friends with whom Mrs. Sayre and I lived and worked for over two years.

Our vital source of information on Corregidor was the radio. We hung over it daily praying for the time when

American air power was restored and we could get back to Manila. But there seemed to be little hope of that. The Japanese landings were pushing southward.

### NO HOPE FOR SUPPLIES

Finally we were forced to face the truth. The Allied naval victory in Macassar Strait would not help us. There was very faint hope that supplies or reinforcements would reach us before the Japs did. We could only fight on as hard as possible and make the enemy pay dearly for this victory.

I had by this time given up all hope of ever again seeing my other children or my native land. There was no escape, for the Jap ships and planes commanded the sea for some 1500 to 2000 miles to the south of us.

Then suddenly came a message from President Roosevelt asking President Quezon and me to come to America and authorizing the means by which it might be done.

Here was a problem. I was convinced that I could do more for the situation by presenting the facts in Washington than by staying on Corregidor. But to escape, we would have to plough through the densest fighting areas, and this meant risking the lives of my family and staff as well as my own.

We decided to risk it.

We left in secret, only Admiral Rockwell and General MacArthur seeing us off. When my son asked me where we were going, I could hardly believe my own words when I choked, "Home!"

We crossed the bay to Bataan and waited there till 3 a. m., when we started on the long journey home.

The fall of the Philippines was a personal tragedy to me, for I had grown to know and love the place as if it were my own. Some of my dearest friends are there now, and of course I am unable to communicate with them in any way.

The flag of the Philippines will rise again. Of that I am sure.



The whole world of free men will join in paying tribute to the magnificent stand made by the American and Filipino troops in the Philippine Islands. They have written a chapter of stubborn heroism which will never be forgotten.—*London Mail, April 9, 1942.*

# Corregidor, SYMBOL OF THE PHILIPPINES

by DIOSDADO M. YAP  
Editor of "Bataan"

Corregidor, like Singapore, used to stand as the symbol of armed might in the Orient. But Corregidor, unlike Singapore, did not fold up immediately when the Japanese hordes stormed it. It was taken only after a long siege, a siege which lasted about a month after Bataan fell.

From the outbreak of the war, the island of Corregidor had been subjected constantly to heavy bombardment. The few thousand defenders stood up to this punishment without flinching. No islet has cost the enemy greater in men and materials before it capitulated to him.

Corregidor is at the tip of Bataan peninsula. It guards the mouth of Manila Bay. "From the air, all you saw was an island four miles long, more than half of it a decling spit of sand. On it you saw a series of long somnolent barracks, a hospital, a few playgrounds, roads, some jungle and some rock," according to war correspondent John Hersey.

Under the rock are tunnels, miles long. At the mouth of these tunnels were gun emplacements. In certain laterals were located the hospital, state room for supplies, and, ammunition and other material. There were also air raid shelters.

When all the surface establishments were blasted out by the Japanese bombs, the men on Corregidor had to live underground and came out to the surface only when there was a lull in the enemy activity.

To Corregidor the seat of the Philippine Government was transferred when it became evident that Manila was going to fall. In Corregidor President Quezon took his oath of office to resume his Presidency of the Philippines as a result of his reelection. In Corregidor General MacArthur directed his war against the Japanese on Bataan and all over the isolated parts of the Philippines where his soldiers were still fighting the enemy. In Corregidor Colonel Carlos P. Romulo had his radio station, "The Voice of Freedom," where he sent out his broadcasts of Philippine defiance. These are the things that make Corregidor stand out in the minds of those who think of Philippine resistance in the sad days of Japanese invasion of the islands.

When the little island finally fell on May 7, 1942, the heads of the American and Filipino fighting forces summed up the full story of

Corregidor. Just before the battle ended on the tiny island, Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright issued this statement:

"I have been with my men from the start, and if captured, I will share their lot. Americans, shaken by the loss of Bataan, should not feel the fall of Manila Bay forts to be a double tragedy, but rather the exemplification of the grimness of our spirit when we stay to the end with a job to be done."

And from Australia, where General MacArthur had been ordered to carry on the war by his Commander-in-Chief, he said:

"Corregidor needs no comment from me. It has sounded its own story at the mouth of its guns. It has scrolled its own epitaph on enemy tablets, but through the bloody haze of its last reverberating shots, I shall always seem to see the vision of its grim, gaunt and ghostly men, still unafraid."



## Young Filipinos May Study Technical Subjects In U. S.

Students from China and the Philippines, as well as from other sections of the Far East, would be included in a broad-scale program tentatively under consideration by the Foreign Economic Administration for the post-war training of foreign technicians in American engineering colleges.

Details of the program are as yet nebulous, and FEA officials this week were reticent to elaborate on a story in the New York Times last week in which the initial framework of the program was outlined. It was indicated, however, that the United States would retain the final word on the selection of the students and the schools they would be sent to in this country to complete their studies.

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## Filipino Chaplain Makes Life Interesting In War

There is a Filipino by the name of Fernando A. Laxamana, a chaplain assigned to an ordnance battalion on a Southwest Pacific island, who refuses to let this war get him down. When, on the first Sunday after his arrival, his jeep bogged down waist-deep in mud, he swam the river, met his congregation assembled under some coconut trees, and conducted the service in dripping clothes with trousers rolled up and in bare feet. And the last accounts of the irrepressible chaplain were that he is still sloshing or bouncing up and down across the island, as weather decrees, holding six services each Sunday and as many during the week.

Instead of syndicating his deprivations, he says: "One is surprised with how many things he can do without. In place of newspapers you have the book of nature spread out all around you, and in place of radios there are birds and thousands of insects that chatter all day and night, drowning out even the airplanes above. The climate is good, lots of rain and sunshine." His letter reads like a prospectus of a real estate promoter.

After his rounds of visitations to hospitals and outlying camps, Chaplain Laxamana says that, if not too much jaded, he seeks diversion "landscaping around my tent, planting banana and coconut trees and building beautiful walks out of white coral shells." He even had the foxhole near his tent camouflaged with flowering plants. He would like some good books, and adds, "If you have any flower seeds and victory garden seeds, send them along." This does not imply that Chaplain Laxamana is so intrigued with the island that he would not like to rejoin the parishioners of his Congregational Church in Chicago, or that along with members of his battalion he would not willingly exchange the loveliest panorama of the Orient for the sight, even in March, of a drab American street or landscape.

The chaplain, however, has some farmer boys in his battalion from Minnesota and the Dakotas who would revel in seeing some green things growing in their island home, and furthermore, he would like to be able to pull some fresh vegetables for the boys over in the hospital.

## Spangler, Republican Leader, Lauds 'Bataan' For Special Corregidor Issue

TELEPHONE ADAMS 9215

### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN  
HARRISON E. SPANGLER

1337 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

April 26, 1944

Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, Editor  
BATAAN MAGAZINE  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Yap:

You are to be complimented on the manner in which you have used your magazine to help keep informed the parents of American boys killed, wounded and captured in the Philippines.

As you and I think of Corregidor on this, the second anniversary of its capitulation to the Jap enemy, let us resolve anew that we will leave no stone unturned to see that the war in the Far East, which is of great concern to all true Americans, is not overlooked by the powers-that-be.

We Republicans are proud that distinguished members of our party long ago saw the economic and spiritual threat of conquest of Japan in the Far East and that it was under a Republican administration in 1931 that Americans were first warned officially of Japan's aims.

Of course, we also are proud that we have exercised all our power to see that war materiel and men have gone in ever-increasing streams to the Southwest Pacific to help us free the Philippines. You are to be congratulated for accenting the affairs of the Far East for your American audience today.

With all good wishes for you and BATAAN, I am

Cordially yours,

hes:ew

*H. E. Spangler*  
Harrison E. Spangler

# Hannegan, Democratic Chief, Says U. S. Will Soon Be Marching To Manila

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

MAYFLOWER HOTEL

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN  
CHAIRMAN

Mr. Diosdado M. Yap  
Editor and Publisher  
National Press Building  
Washington 4, D.C.

May 1, 1944.

Dear Mr. Yap:

The thought occurred to me that you might be interested in publishing the following "Message to Manila" in your Corregidor Number of Bataan Magazine; therefore, I am submitting it for use as you may see fit:

In the beginning we were taken by surprise and bewildered.

We were men in a world of war, and we had witnessed dark dealings, we had seen perfidy, we believed that we comprehended the ways of treachery. But we had not witnessed, we could not comprehend, the way of the smiling guest in our house and the dark shadow lurking beyond the threshold, the nod, the signal, the stab in the back.

There was Pearl Harbor, there was Bataan, there was Corregidor. There was lightning over the broad waters, and, with the little that they had, there were free men defying it in vain.

We had known men to fight, we had seen men kill. But we did not know, we had not seen, that done which shamed the image of man in the eyes of the beast. We did not know that there could be, in the affairs of men, such things as the march of death and the enslavement of the living.

Today we are no longer stricken, we are neither bewildered nor divided among ourselves. We are at war and we are armed for war. We understand our enemy well, we know what must be done to the shadow that lurks beyond the threshold, we have the means for dealing with it.

There is Midway, there is Guadalcanal, there is Hollandia. And again the lightning strikes over the broad waters, and the guilty flee in vain.

In the end our strength will be proved. In the end the scale of a grim justice will be balanced. In the end the promise of liberation will be fulfilled. For the light of that promise, once kindled, shines on before the eyes of all peoples, unstained by blood, undimmed by tears.

In the end, we shall come back.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert E. Hannegan*

## Admiral Bradford Hints We May Hit Japan Soon

The day when a thousand bomb-laden planes will roar off from American aircraft carriers to bomb Japan "may be somewhat nearer than the Japanese think," Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford declared.

The deputy chief of naval operations for air, in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in Washington, declared thousand-plane raids are "the rule rather than the exception" in the Pacific.

And he added: "It is no exaggeration to say that today the Navy is capable of striking with a thousand carrier-based planes—and more than a thousand planes if necessary—at almost any spot in the Pacific Ocean.

"As our task forces grow bigger and bigger, it is reasonable to assume that, eventually, even the shores of Japan itself will not be safe from our sudden strikes and destructive raids.

"It is possible, also, that this day may be somewhat nearer than the Japanese think."

He compared the Pacific assaults on Japanese bases with the thousand-plane raids against Nazi-dominated Europe, carried out by larger land-based aircraft.

He declared that in the Pacific efforts always are made to outnumber the Japanese when arriving over a target. That is accomplished, he said, by moving "our floating airfields"—carriers—wherever they might be needed. On the enemy-held islands, he continued, "there simply isn't enough real estate" from which to fly as many planes as can be launched from "our many fast carriers."

Also, he said, while bad weather can ground land-based aircraft, it "is a powerful ally" for carrier-based planes, for the carriers can be moved out of bad weather until the planes complete their mission then steam back into storms to avoid counter-attacks.

Radford disclosed also that "we haven't been able to find a Japanese carrier since November of 1942," but added, "we know" the Japanese still have carriers and hope to meet them in battle.

Corregidor joins Bataan in the heart of America.—*Daily Worker*, May 7, 1942.

# U. S. Physician Reports On Health Conditions In Japanese Concentration Camp In Manila

Repatriated doctor says their treatment by Japs characterized by indifference; need for drugs and food is critical. Thanks, "brave and dependable Filipino people," for invaluable assistance and humane acts.

The treatment by the Japanese of the 3,900 internees, about 80 per cent of whom were Americans, in a concentration camp at Manila was characterized chiefly by indifference, with close confinement and the lack of adequate food, medical and drug supplies a constantly increasing menace, Frank E. Whitacre, M. D., Sylvania, Ohio, repatriated on the last trip of the *Gripsholm*, reports. Although the death rate in the camp was probably not excessive during the first twenty-two months, he says, it must be expected to increase unless more drugs and nutritious foods are made immediately available. Dr. Whitacre's report, the first to be published in this country about the general health conditions among Americans interned by the Japanese, follows:

During the first few weeks of internment in a Japanese concentration camp at Manila, Philippines, a group of 3,900 internees (about 80 per cent Americans), with courageous spirit and without help from the Japanese, organized themselves into a smooth-running community, of which the hospital formed an important part. A few hours after Pearl Harbor the Japanese were attacking the Philippines in force. A few civilian physicians assisted in the Sternberg military base hospital until the hospital was closed at the time of the retreat to Bataan. Most of our seriously wounded men from the bombings at Clark, Nichols and Nielson airfields, and also from the Cavite naval yard, were transferred the latter part of December to Australia on a hospital ship. The fall of Manila was imminent, and we remained at our hotel until the Japanese army entered the city on January 2, 1942.

## 13 BUILDINGS AT SANTO TOMAS

On January 5 we were taken in trucks and busses to Santo Tomas internment camp. Santo Tomas is the oldest university under American protection and consists of some 50 acres and thirteen buildings. About two-thirds of the acreage and most of the buildings were turned over to us by the Dominican Fathers. This gave each person only about 30 square feet of floor space. The Japanese did not furnish beds, bedding or cots but allowed

us to obtain a few necessities wherever we could.

The American aptitude for organization was soon in evidence. The Japanese did not look after details of organization and management but permitted the internees to do that themselves. An executive committee was elected, with a chairman responsible to the Japanese commandant. Various committees were formed, including finance and supply, sanitation and hygiene, order and safety, construction, work assignment, kitchens, medical attention, education, religion, recreation and entertainment, and in fact committees to cover all of the main functions required in the operation of a community of this size.

## SUPPLIES COME FROM THE RED CROSS

For the first few months our food and supplies came from Red Cross organizations. On July 1, 1942, the Japanese government for the first time began to supply funds for the support of the camp: 70 centavos (35 cents) a day per person. Later this was increased to 1 peso (50 cents), which had to take care of everything for the support of the camp; electricity, water and all supplies, including food. There were three kitchens which were operated by the internees in a clean and efficient way. Two meals were served "on the line" daily, consisting of rice, green vegetables, a small amount of meat twice a week and occasionally fruit.

Although fruit is abundant in the Philippines, the lack of transportation reduces the available supply. Persons with sufficient funds were permitted to have food sent in to them, usually one

cooked meal a day, and this "package line" served about 1,000 persons. In twenty-two months we each received two Red Cross gift packages, from Johannesburg, South Africa, and Toronto, Canada, respectively. The average diet provided only approximately 1,800 calories a day (average American intake is 3,000 calories), containing about 50 Gm. of protein and around 30 Gm. of fat; no more than half of the latter was obtained from animal sources. It is not surprising, therefore, that a loss of weight of from 30 to 50 pounds was common, and that borderline avitaminosis (disease due to deficiency of vitamins) was prevalent.

## JAPS WERE INDIFFERENT

The treatment of the internees by the Japanese was characterized chiefly by indifference. The close confinement and the lack of adequate food were a constant menace. During the first several months of internment about 1,000 sick and elderly persons were allowed to leave the camp if they could show that they had a place to stay and could be self supporting. But in May, 1943, coincident with Premier Tojo's visit to Manila to offer the Philippines independence, almost all of these persons were brought back into camp. It was a pitiful sight, as room after room in the buildings used for sleeping quarters literally had to be converted into an old persons' home. The camp was already overcrowded, owing to the gradual accumulation of small groups brought in from time to time from the provinces. This reinternment necessitated the moving of 800 young and middle aged, able bodied men to Los Banos, 40 miles distant.

Medical attention was efficient, as far as this was possible. After one or two rooms had been used for the first few days, a small hospital of 80 beds was set up in a one-story frame building which had been the metalurgy department of the university. This hospital was well defined into

two women's wards and two men's wards, an outpatient department consisting of a waiting room, treatment room and facilities for minor surgery, and an adequate dental department.

#### TWO DOCTORS EXCEL

Perhaps it would be better not to mention any names at all in this brief report, but it seems only fair to mention two: Dr. Charles N. Leach of Burlington, Vt., a field director of the Rockefeller Foundation, was responsible for the organization and direction both of the hospital at Santo Tomas and of the hospital at Los Banos. Dr. Hugh L. Robinson of Auburndale, Mass., carried the load of individual medical attention. In August, 1942, the hospital was moved to another building, which permitted better facilities and 120 beds. At present the physicians remaining with our people in the Philippines are doing the best they can with the supplies they have at hand.

The camp hospital was excellently staffed with nurses, at first from the internees, a few nurses from the Philippine Red Cross, and the Mary Knoll Sisters. A few months later eleven Navy and sixty Army nurses accepted this responsibility and continue to provide the best of nursing care.

#### MUCH HELP FROM THE FILIPINOS

We appreciated the brave and dependable Filipino people. Aside from invaluable assistance, both individually and collectively, to the internees, the officials of the Philippine General Hospital made available one 50-bed

ward for men, which was always filled to capacity, and one 12-bed ward for women. In many instances the vaguest promise to pay sometime was sufficient during this emergency. Also complete medical, surgical, laboratory and roentgen ray facilities were provided whenever necessary.

No epidemics have occurred among the 300-odd children, who are doing very well; milk supplies are reserved for them. The children have their separate hospital of 15 beds. The ordinary diseases of childhood have not been a serious problem, and fortunately scarlet fever is rare, if not unknown, in the Philippines.

The vitamin deficiencies previously mentioned are chiefly due to a lack of vitamin B1, characterized by an abnormal sensation such as burning, prickling, and difficulty in focusing the eyes. Riboflavin (vitamin B2) deficiency was manifest by pigmentation around the nose and mouth, sore tongue and diarrhea.

One should not fail to mention the mental retardation that accompanies confinement. Immediately following the bombings and in the early days of internment, occasional hysteria was seen, but after many months lethargy and mental deterioration affected a moderate number of persons.

#### MORTALITY RATE NORMAL

The number of deaths after twenty-two months is probably not much in excess of that found in a group of the same size in normal times. But it must be expected that the mortality rate will increase, for nutritional

disturbances are growing and the drug and medical supplies situation is deplorable. There are no drugs for treating dysentery; the supply of insulin and liver extract is almost exhausted; there are practically no sulfonamide drugs, narcotics, anesthetics or glucose. It is to be hoped that out of the vast supplies sent to the Far East a fair portion of the vitally needed drugs and nutritious foods will be made available to our people in the Philippines to improve their gloomy situation. Better still, it is to be hoped that the many efforts of our government for further repatriations will be successful.



## McCoy Lauds Filipinos At Bataan Day Meeting

Marking the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, and in high resolve to "Avenge Bataan," Seattle residents thronged to Victory Square, where, fittingly, civic remembrance was under sponsorship of the Filipino Community Council.

The day's principal speaker, Comdr. Melvyn H. McCoy, honored the countrymen of Filipinos, "except for whose kindness I would not be here."

Commander McCoy, one of 10 who escaped from a Jap prison camp in the Philippine Islands to bring America the story of the "March of Death," told of Japs landing "behind our lines."

"We were all but beaten, hopelessly outnumbered. To this small American garrison came then, suddenly and unhopd for, a small force of Filipino Scouts.

"'You go back now, Jose,' said the Scouts. 'We take over.'"

McCoy told the silent, attentive crowd of the decimation of the 45,000 Filipinos who were captured by the Japs.

"Two months later," he said, "27,000 were dead, many bayoneted and many buried alive. In one camp the death rate by disease was 500 a day.

"Of the 45,000 captured, not more than 5,000 are alive today.

"Never," he declared, his voice noticeably shaken, "never for a moment forget those who suffered and died, those who still suffer and will die until they are liberated."



University of Santo Tomas — Manila civilian internment camp where Americans are interned since fall of Manila

# Romulo Says Filipinos Have Remained Completely Loyal To U. S. These 2 Years

Last man off Bataan says MacArthur and Nimitz have costantly seized foes' conquered land and harassed supply lines.

by COL. CARLOS P. ROMULO

On the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, we look back at the hellish memories of the agony and blood and death of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers, and dedicate our reverential thoughts to them, we who are enjoying the comfort and security of this America for which they fought and died.

After two years, it can be said that the avenging anger of American arms is increasingly being felt by the myrmidons of Tojo and that if the present tempo of our attack is maintained in the Pacific, the sword of vengeance will at last be plunged to the hilt in the very heart of murderous Japan.

Two years ago the tide of America's fortune in the Pacific was at its lowest ebb. The U. S. Navy had suffered its worst disaster in Pearl Harbor. Guam, Wake and Bataan had fallen. Corregidor was heroically resisting, but its fall was inevitable. The Japanese hordes had overwhelmed the British and the Dutch in short order in Burma, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Their onward march of wanton destruction and ruthless conquest seemed irresistible. They had warned Australia they were on their way to invade her.

Japan failed to reckon with Philippine resistance. Japan was stopped for four months in the Philippines; precious four months that, in the words of Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the U. S. Army, gave the United Nations time to prepare in Australia.

## MacARTHUR STOPS THE JAPS

When Corregidor fell, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the hero of Bataan, was in Australia as the commander in chief of the United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific, to tell the Japs with the force of an aroused America behind him, "Halt! Up to there but no further!"

And the tide of battle has changed since then. MacArthur was ordered to defend Australia. He attacked. In a series of spectacular victories in the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Guinea, the Gilbert and Marshall Islands he wrested the initiative away from the enemy and he not only stopped the enemy's advance but pushed him back where he is now not only no longer a threat to Australia, but we are on our way back to Bataan.

We will leave it to history to adjudge what military genius it was that accomplished with the limited means placed at his disposal this seemingly impossible task.

The road is still long and arduous; the fight an uphill one. The flower of the Japanese army is still intact. The Japanese navy is in hiding. We have not reconquered one inch of territory in the vast stretch covering Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, British Malaya, Philippines, Guam, Wake, and the Dutch East Indies. But we are now on the offensive everywhere in the Pacific.

Two years ago we did not know when and where the Japanese blows would fall. Now we are delivering the blows and we are keeping the Japanese guessing.

## MARCH BACK TO BATAAN

When Adm. Chester W. Nimitz attacked Truk and then Palau, a little more than 500 miles from Mindanao, it was evident that we had gone a long way in our march back to the Philippines since the fall of Bataan.

In the meanwhile these two years have been years of suffering and faith for the Filipino people. They have not been taken in by the blandishments of Japanese duplicity. The so-called independence granted by the invader has made not the slightest dent on their loyalty to America.

Filipino resistance continues unabated all over the Philippines. Thomas Confesor, the governor of Panay, who wrote that now famous letter in which he expressed the Filipino hatred for the Japanese, and Filipino fidelity to the ideals of freedom and democracy, is but one of thousands of Filipinos who have refused to crook their knee to the Japanese tyrant. When the history of Filipino resistance during these two years is finally written it will be one of the most thrilling and spectacular underground movements ever staged



Pacific Army and Navy Chiefs plan strategy — Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy (right), Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Area, talks over future strategic moves with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States Army, Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area

PHOTO—U. S. NAVY



Col. Carlos P. Romulo

by a civilian population anywhere in the world.

In summation, these two years have seen two outstanding facts in the Pacific: First, the steady onward march of American forces; and second, Filipino loyalty to America, whole and unimpaired.



## Corregidor

HAROLD F. MOHN

Corregidor, grim, beleaguered fortress,

Shrine of man's will to be free,  
Incessantly bombed from the heavens above,

Bombarded from land and sea,  
Was the bastion of liberty where courageous  
men fought

And drew thir last life's breath,  
Batlling to save their freedom and rights  
While bleeding and starving to death.

To the east lay the the wreckage of Cavite,  
Once the pride of the United States fleet;  
To the west stretched the peninsula of Bataan,  
That resounded with marching feet.  
With the fall of Bataan only the Rock remained

To carry on the fight,  
And as the days passed by the troops there,  
too,  
Were in a desperate plight.

The stench of blood, dirt, and sweat  
Was always prevalent there  
The shortage of food and water  
Made life miserable beyond compare.

Finally, on the sixth of May,  
Surrounded by a merciless foe,  
The fortress fell, but the spirit of those men  
Shall ever onward go.



## Latest U. S. Red Cross Reports Reveal Supplies Are Distributed In Far East

Messages broadcast from prisoners in Manila say they received Red Cross food packages, medicines, clothing and comfort supplies before Christmas.

About 88 percent of the supplies shipped from the United States on the diplomatic exchange vessel, *Gripsholm*, last September have been unloaded at their respective destinations, and have either been distributed or are in process of distribution to the prisoner of war and civilian internee camps. Some 12 percent of the supplies were consigned to Shanghai and Hong Kong, but were held at Yokohama until they could be shipped onward. A recent cable from Geneva stated that the Shanghai consignment was being prepared for shipment.

Complete reports on the distribution of the supplies transshipped at Mormagao from the *Gripsholm* to the *Teia Maru* have not yet been received, but cables from the International Committee of the Red Cross in the middle of March left no doubt that most of these supplies had been distributed to the camps.

An Australian dispatch dated February 22 relayed a Japanese radio broadcast stating that, "Comfort parcels from the United States recently arrived in Batavia and have been distributed among American prisoners of war in Java." These parcels, the broadcast stated, "were sent by the United States on the occasion of the second exchange of civilian internees between Japan and America." Several messages broadcast from American prisoners in Java early in March mentioned receiving next-of-kin parcels, one may saying, "Received from you one package, all complete and in good order. My feelings when I received this package were of great joy. My joy knew no bounds as this was the first communication from you."

### RED CROSS PARCELS DISTRIBUTED

The International Committee has also relayed reports from Mr. Schweizer, its Singapore representative, stating that he had been informed by local authorities of the distribution, at the end of December, of mail and Red Cross parcels. At the same time he was told that the onward movement of supplies for other regions was being undertaken and that food parcels and medical supplies were being prepared for early distribution in Malaya. A broadcast on the Japanese radio from American prisoners of war in a camp at Moulmein, Burma, at the end of February reported receipt in their camp of Red Cross supplies from the *Gripsholm*.

The International Committee Delegate in Japan stated that he had a receipt dated November 8, 1943, from the Japanese authorities at Manila for 21,548 packages of relief supplies unloaded there. Numerous messages from prisoners in Camps Nos. 4 and 11 in the Philippines, broadcast from Manila, reported receipt of Red Cross food packages, medicines, clothing, and comfort supplies before Christmas. The Delegate in Tokyo cabled on January 21 that the executive committee of the civilian internees at Santo Tomas had established a plan for the distribution of their share of relief supplies. The Delegate had cabled earlier that he was attempting to forward at least one food package to every prisoner of war in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and Manchuria before Christmas. Later he reported by cable that such a distribution had been made during December and January in all the camps in Japan proper, as well as substantial amounts of clothing.

A Japanese broadcast early in March included two messages from American prisoners in Japan acknowledging next-of-kin parcels from home. One said, "Received your package last Christmas and letter recently." The other prisoner had received a package but no letter.



Corregidor needs no comment from me. It has sounded its own story at the mouth of its guns. It has scrolled its own epitaph on enemy tablets. But through the bloody haze of its last reverberating shot, I shall always seem to see a vision of grim, gaunt, ghastly men, still unafraid. — Gen. Douglas MacArthur, May 7, 1942.

# Rep. McCormack Lauds Filipinos' Acts, Urges Americans To Profit By Example

Congressional leader says Bataan will be redeemed; that the guilty will be punished and that no plea of madness will bar retribution.

by JOHN W. McCORMACK  
House of Representatives

I write in solemn tribute to the heroes of Bataan. On this day when the alleluiahs for a risen Christ triumphant over sin and death resound throughout America, we pause in memory of those valliant men and women who, in heroic battle, fought the enemy of mankind until their weapons fell from hands too tired to carry on to victory the fight their spirit so devoutly desired consummated. With courage high and heart heavy those men—the bravest of the brave—gave way before the foe, not in ultimate defeat but in anguished despair that our beloved Stars and Stripes could not continue in glorious permanence over the land for which America gave of its fortune and its blood. Men of Bataan, your bravery and sacrifice in the cause of free mankind relighted the path for us who, as true Americans today, give promise that your cross shall not have been borne in vain.

## THE EPIC OF BATAAN

We all know the story of the epic of Bataan. When the siege of Bataan began, General MacArthur had in his command approximately 7,000 American combatant troops, 8,000 Filipino Scouts, and 55,000 Filipino Reserves. This small army was without important air and naval protection. Heroically they battled against a force of yellow zealots far superior in number, seasoned by training, well equipped for battle. The Japanese were supported by bomb divers and naval guns, with lines of communications intact, reinforcements constantly available, supplies and ammunition at instant command. Despite these overwhelming odds our men fought until exhausted from hunger, sick from disease, and until their ammunition had been exhausted.

Beleaguered American soldiers held their ground against repeated and sustained attack, meeting assault upon assault without rest or replacements, tired to exhaustion in a situation grievously aggravated by lack of sustenance, medical aid, and munitions. At their outpost they were surrounded and cut off from our aid by an enemy superior on the sea, in the air, and on the land. They met their enemy with faith in their hearts—courageous beyond description—in conduct becoming our fighting forces. Under fearful bombardment from daylight to nightfall

and from dusk till dawn, they kept a faithful vigil at their posts. Four long months of siege was withstood by these brave men who succumbed only after they had become so exhausted by hunger, disease, and fatigue that it was humanly physically impossible for them to carry on. Their days were numbered, as the world knew, and on April 9, 1942, after 4 months of siege in which a fearful enemy utilized every instrument of destruction, the bitter truth that courage alone will not suffice in war became too evident and a battle of man against machine was over. We in America have not felt, nor can we feel, their suffering, but we can, with reverence, be ever mindful of their dignity in their fate. General MacArthur had no hesitancy in proclaiming publicly: "The sacrifice and halo of Jesus of Nazareth has descended upon them and God will take them unto Himself."

## AMERICA IN WORLD WAR II

The significance of Bataan rests upon the vital moral effect of our defeat upon the American people. After World War No. 1 America, ostensibly at least, had been lulled into the false security that a war to end war had been fought and its end accomplished. America refused to face reality and even in the approaching storm when the heavens filled with war clouds Americans refused to believe that World War No. 2 was our war. Then came dastardly Pearl Harbor, and Bataan and its horror. Then America, aroused from its peace-loving lethargy, proved that her sons had not grown soft in luxury and could, with men of other nations, equally withstand the frightfulness of modern warfare. Bataan regenerated hidden American morale.

In this hour of recollection America must not forget the courage and devotion with which Filipino troops fought side by side with our soldiers. Their example established them to a place among free nations and vindicated forever the basic soundness of our American policy of holding the Philippines, not for exploit or gain, but for the development, education, and preparation of their long-awaited self-government. When our hour of crisis came, these natives of the Philippines, three out of four of our Army being Filipinos, never hesitated or wavered in their determination to fight valiantly and unflinchingly with America for its future destiny—and our victory. We must never forget that they, with us, were glorious in an army which won the commendation, "No army has ever done so much with so little."

## CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

There are, because of understandable circumstances, few available statistics which will accurately portray the fighting forces of Bataan. On April 17, 1942, a War Department communique stated that there were approximately 35,000 American combatant troops and several thousand noncombatant troops and reserves at Bataan. There were included in these figures Filipino Scouts. In January of 1944 the War Department stated that the casualties of the Philippine campaign amounted to 1,092 killed, 1,720 wounded, 15,309 missing, and 13,494 prisoners of war. In this total of 31,615 fighting troops who became casualties, there are included 12,506 Filipino Scouts. Foreign governments have officially notified that 1,614 prisoners of war have died in prison camps and it is safe to assume that the majority of these men died following their capture and internment by the Japanese.

## THE NURSES ON BATAAN

No story will ever be complete without reference to the group of American nurses who were always at the side of our soldiers in their hours of sorrow and suffering. No words of mine can adequately portray their sad and inspirational performance of duty. These heroic women faced hardship and danger without murmur or complaint—with distinguishing courage and example. Only the men who were there can truthfully tell what we can but imagine—the strength and faith and spirit instilled into our soldiers by these angels of mercy as they quietly and efficiently cared for the wounded and the

sick, encouraged the impoverished, made brave the faltering. These women learned intimately the meaning of want and privation. They suffered the worst of heartache and disappointment, as only a woman can know and understand the sufferings of a man. These heroes of our nursing corps have won, unasked and unasking, our undying praise and gratitude for their devotion to duty. And their sorrow, the bitterness of their fate, is but a mild reflection of the sorrow of womanhood throughout the world—in all lands—where the crimes of the aggressor nations have brought death and ruin.

America has learned a lesson from Bataan—taught by those heroes who knew they never had a chance but who fought a hopeless, delaying series of actions that our country might have as long a time as possible to recover from Pearl Harbor. We have learned realism in international relations. May we ever profit by their teachings—may we never forget that international trust must be wise as well as sincere. Reproachment and recrimination will never avenge our sorrow. Hope and faith will, however soften its grief.

We have learned another lesson from our Philippine campaign. You and I, as Americans, have come to know that we can make sacrifice in our daily lives without complaining. We, as a nation, have come to realize that by our sacrifices alone we can reward those men and women who have left their homes and families and today, on distant battlefields, protect our lives, our wives, our parents, our children, from the crushing evil of despotism and tyranny. We have learned as a

nation that we are glad to be able to show individual appreciation of that protective sacrifice of the men and women of the armed forces which brings both sorrow and joy into our hearts. May we ever strive to be more worthy of those men and women who have given and are giving all that we may live in freedom and peace.

#### ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE TO FILIPINOS

President Roosevelt has said, "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge." Inspirational words of our inspirational Commander in Chief, General MacArthur, on the first anniversary of Bataan, stated, "I was the leader of that lost cause, and from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long their redemption, that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish; that it be not again too late."

I, too, say Bataan shall be redeemed. The vile barbarism of the hand that wreaked havoc upon our people with all the terrible consequences of cruel and devastating war shall be destroyed. The guilty will be punished. No plea of madness will bar retribution.

No; Bataan was not fought in vain, a futile sacrifice upon the altar of militarism. The greatest single defeat of our history has proven worth the tears and blood. Bataan has taught that America can lose a battle and win the war.

Let us hope and pray that after we win the war, that the heroism and sacrifices of those who fought at Bataan and on other battle fronts, past, present, and future, will be the guiding spirit to our statesmen in winning the peace.



#### Central America To Become Big Source of Manila Hemp

By 1945, it is estimated, Central America will be supplying the United States with 15 to 20 per cent of the amount of abaca formerly imported from the Philippines. Abaca is the source of manila hemp, essential for the manufacture of cordage for merchant and naval vessels.

This estimate of prospective abaca production under the large-scale development program in Central America is given by Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, in an account of strategic-material procurement in the other American republics recently submitted to Senator Kenneth McKellar, acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Some 40,000 acres are being developed in Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras for production of abaca to help replace the loss of manila-hemp imports from the Philippines, formerly the source of virtually all the United States' supply of this material.

In 1937, the United States imported nearly 44,000 long tons of abaca from the Philippines, compared with only 300 from Panama. On this basis, Central America by 1945 would supply 7,000 or 8,000 tons to help meet indispensable rope needs.

The Central American plantations are being developed from root stock obtained from a small experimental plantation started in Panama in 1925 with the aid of the United States Department of Agriculture.



We have nothing but praise and admiration for the commanders and the men who have conducted the epic chapter in American history.

This is only a temporary loss. We shall not stop until we drive the invaders from the islands.—*Secretary of War Stimson, April 9, 1942.*



President Roosevelt certifying Constitution of the Philippines in presence of Constitutional delegation headed by President Quezon, March 18, 1935

# The Last and The First

by LARSTON DAWN FARRAR  
"Bataan" Staff Writer

On November 14, 1935, Frank Murphy, the last Governor General to the Philippine Islands, spoke before the assembled Philippine Legislature:

"This great and happy venture of the American and Filipino people is not yet ended. With an altered framework and broadened autonomy, the Philippine Government goes on under the American flag with the full confidence and support of the people and the Government of the United States.

"As in all good books of high adventure and romance, we close this chapter, anticipating the next, confident that the Divine Author will bring the story to a fair ending in accordance with the faith and high purpose of its beginnings."

## MURPHY HELD BOTH POSTS

The next day, Frank Murphy stood in beautiful Malacanan Palace and took the oath of office as first United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. He was the last of the Governor-Generals and first of the High Commissioners.

On the next day, Manuel Quezon was inaugurated President of the new Commonwealth Government and the Philippines began the last mile on the road to freedom—little dreaming that, in seven short years, the Japs would be standing triumphantly on Corregidor.

## EAGERLY AWAIT LIBERATION

Today, former High Commissioner Murphy is a distinguished associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and one of the best friends of the Philippines in all the nation. Like every American, he waits eagerly for the day to come when the Philippines—and every Pacific isle—is cleared of the Japs and can once more enjoy the hopes of freedom.

Frank Murphy went to the Philippine Islands as Governor General. He succeeded Governor General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who, although a second cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt, was (and is) an ardent Republican. During the 1932 campaign, Teddy, Jr., (he was the son of former President Theodore Roosevelt) campaigned actively for President Hoover. After the Democratic landslide, Governor General Roosevelt was asked about his relationship to the President-elect.

"I am a cousin about to be removed," he replied.

## IS A CATHOLIC BACHELOR

He stayed in the Philippines until March 16, 1933, when he was succeeded by Frank Murphy, the second Catholic and the second bachelor American Governor General of the Philippines, destined to be the last Governor General.

Mr. Murphy, who had attained a national reputation as Mayor of Detroit because of his advanced methods of caring for the poor and indigent, took the oath of office as Governor General on June 15, 1933, saying, after his appointment: "I believe in freedom. I am a Democrat and believe in the intents and purposes of the Declaration of Independence."

As a noted writer has commented, that information was unnecessary—the map of Ireland was written all over

Mr. Murphy's face and every Irishman is noted for his love of independence.

## POPULAR POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY

Mr. Murphy was most popular—politically and socially—in the Philippines. In the former field of endeavor, he became famous in Manila for his parties in Malacanan Palace, and in 1934 the *Philippine Free Press* selected him as the "Socialite of the Year." He won his popularity with Filipinos because he insisted on discussing every appointment with local leaders as well as Washington leaders. And in forming his cabinet, he appointed four members of the Philippine Legislature as department heads, showing the people of the Islands that he believed in pushing self-government whenever and wherever possible.

Therefore, it was no fault of his—in fact, whose fault could not be determined—that in May, 1935, the Sakdalistas, members of a radical political organization in provinces surrounding Manila, tried to overthrow the local government. The insurrectionists succeeded in taking over several municipalities, but were eventually suppressed after more than 60 persons had been killed and scores wounded. This was the first Philippine uprising in many years.

## FILIPINOS FRAMED CONSTITUTION

The Philippine Commonwealth constitution was framed by the Filipinos in 1934, and early in 1935, together



Justice Murphy predicts early return of the American Fleet to Manila Bay, in his Commonwealth Day address, as Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Auditor General Hernandez and Vice President Sergio Osmena listen

with his good friend, Manuel Quezon, Mr. Murphy went to Washington to help see that it obtained early approval by President Roosevelt. Both he and Mr. Quezon were at Franklin D. Roosevelt's side when the constitution was signed on March 23, 1935.

"For all practical purposes the Filipinos will be independent when the Commonwealth begins," Mr. Murphy commented, little dreaming of the gathering storm in the Pacific that would engulf the Philippines and many another island empire.

On his visit in Washington, Mr. Murphy helped lay the foundations for the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs. Then he returned to the Philippines to take the oath as first High Commissioner, in November, 1935.

#### MURPHY RETURNED AT F.D.R.'S REQUEST

Early in 1936, after being asked to run for the post of Governor of Michigan by President Roosevelt, Mr. Murphy returned to the United States. His job was held open for him in the Philippines until he was elected. During this period, J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to Mr. Murphy, acted as temporary High Commissioner, but after Murphy's election, Paul Vorhis McNutt was appointed High Commissioner.

Frank Murphy was born on April 13, 1890, at Harbor Beach, Mich., the son of John T. and Mary (Brenan) Murphy. He attended grade and high schools in his home town and then attended the University of Michigan, where he attained the degree of Bachelor of Law. He did graduate study at Lincoln's Inn., London, and Trinity College in Dublin.

#### WAS CAPTAIN IN ARMY

Immediately after graduation, he was admitted to the Michigan Bar and, a short time later, he became a law clerk in the firm of Monaghan and Monaghan in Detroit. During this period, he applied himself even more vigorously to the study of law and taught law at night school in Detroit until April, 1917, when he entered the U. S. Army. He served as first lieutenant, later captain of an Infantry Division in the Army, serving overseas in the war and later with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

On his return to Michigan in 1919, he was named chief assistant to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan for one year. From 1922 until 1927 he held two



Governor-General Frank Murphy and President Manuel L. Quezon entering the grandstand during the Commonwealth ceremony in Manila eight years ago

jobs—one as instructor in law at the University of Detroit and one as judge of the Detroit Recorder's Court. He was elected mayor of Detroit on the Democratic ticket in 1930, serving there until he was appointed Governor General of the Philippines. His tenure as Governor of Michigan, beginning in 1936, lasted only three years, but was characterized by excellent administration and service to all classes of people. In 1939 he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, serving until January, 1940, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

#### AWARDED MANY HONORARY DEGREES

The value of Mr. Murphy's services in all his work can be seen in the manner in which his colleagues and fellow-workers have honored him through the years. When he was in the Philippines he was literally swamped with honorary degrees from various universities—an LL. D. from the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, 1934; the same from the University of the Philippines in 1935, as well as the same degree from Fordham University, Loyola University, Los Angeles, University of Detroit, Duquesne, St. John's University of Brooklyn, New Mexico State College, Louisiana State University, St. Bonaventure College of

New York, University of Michigan, John Marshall College and St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia.

While mayor of Detroit, he was elected President of the United States Association of Mayors.

Today, although deeply engrossed in national law and international affairs, Frank Murphy has lost none of his interest in the Philippines. He is still a close friend of Manuel Quezon, President-in-exile of the Philippine Commonwealth, and looks forward eagerly to the time when his friends in the Philippines are freed from the yoke of Japanese domination. Although he has not personally been in the news, the imprint of his humanitarian, independent outlook is seen in many decisions handed down by the highest court of the greatest representative government on earth.



The tributes all of us are paying the heroes of Corregidor make us feel better. But the words are not enough. It was their acts that counted. Only our acts count now—on the home front, on the production line, and in battle—

"Remember Corregidor!"—*Editorial, Washington Daily News, May 7, 1942.*

# Yap Stresses American-Filipino Ties; Urges Perpetual Partnership After War

Filipino editor says that these years of suffering will conclusively show all that the destinies of the U. S. and Philippine Islands are linked.

The United States and the Philippine Commonwealth must not dissolve their close partnership once the Japanese are cleared again from Bataan and all the islands of the Pacific, Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, editor and publisher of BATAAN, declared recently in an address commemorating the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, at Maywood, Illinois.

"In the battle of the Philippines, the Americans and the Filipinos have been, and are, partners in sacrifice and suffering," he declared. "Unhappily for both of us, there have been times in the past when we have allowed the Japanese to sow suspicions between us, when we allowed minor and temporary difference and sectional and selfish interests to detract us from the grand strategy which ought to have dictated unity of purpose in our every act.

"Both of our nations have made mistakes in our policies. Let us admit this—and then let us draw the right lessons from our mistakes and push on together to victory against the Japanese and to perpetual collaboration in the post-war world."

## REVIEWS BATAAN CAMPAIGN

Beginning his speech with a comparison of the tortures undergone by Christ and those endured by the prisoners on Bataan, Dr. Yap said, "Two thousand years ago there was enacted a drama filled with unspeakable torture and atrocities. The victim of that indescribable suffering was the Son of God who, in the prime of His youth, was made to suffer tortures. As He bore the Cross in that never-to-be-forgotten March of Death on the dreary road to Calvary, Christ dramatized the supreme agony because of an ideal which He championed—the very doctrine of righteousness, of sound, honest, and equitable human fellowship.

"Two years ago, there was also enacted a drama characterized by tortures and atrocities—the victims of which episode were our youthful American-Filipino troops. They, too, had undergone the 'March of Death.' They suffered also because of an ideal—the ideal for which Americanism stands—for freedom, liberty, equality, and justice.

"As we pause today to celebrate Easter with jubilation—as the resurrected

Christ stands for life after death and suffering—so we, also, in our Christian faith renew our determination to the dawn of a new day when the sufferings and agonies of our loved ones who fell on Bataan will have its Easter."

Reviewing the Bataan campaign, Dr. Yap declared that it ended in the death or captivity of the Filipino-American Army of 36,853 men, but that this army won a tactical victory by delaying for months the Japanese march to victory in the Southwest Pacific.

"Hongkong, Singapore, Burma and the Netherlands Indies fell one after another and the Japanese onslaught was beginning already to be felt down in the antipodes—threatening the continent of Australia, but deep in the

heart of the Japanese-conquered lands was a sore spot—the Philippines. Brave fighting by the Americans and Filipinos under Gen. Douglas MacArthur tied up 200,000 of Japan's shock troops, pinned to the jungles of Bataan.

## BATAAN PROTECTED AUSTRALIA

"Had Bataan collapsed as quickly as British and Dutch colonies in the Far East did, it is probable that Australia would have been invaded. There is no telling where Japan would have utilized the 200,000 soldiers that would have been available if Bataan had not held, but it is not pleasant to think of the result if these men had been able to get into action outside of the Philippines."

Dr. Yap, who is also the Washington representative of the Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief, continued:

## THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS DIED

"The men who were captured on Bataan were subjected to all kinds of atrocities and humiliations by the conquerors. From Bataan, the prisoners were marched over 50 miles of hard roads to the Japanese prison camp in Tarlac. On the way thousands of Americans and Filipinos died from hunger, fatigue, disease and enemy bayonets.

"But the Bataan campaign has come to mean more than a bloody spot



Bataan Day was celebrated in Maywood, Illinois, April 9th, with Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, Editor and Publisher of BATAAN Magazine, as its principal speaker. Picture above, left to right — Mr. A. C. McArthur, President of the American Bataan Clan; Mrs. Clara Kunoy (whose son is still reported missing in the Philippines); Miss Frances Pancho, and Jay J. McCarthy of the Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan Association  
PHOTO BY RUDY LUCIANO

where contending forces fought each other desperately—to the bitter end. Bataan is a grim story of brave men whose heroic deeds will live down in the history of man's struggle against the forces of aggression.

#### DEFEATED BUT RENOWNED

"It is the story of an ill-equipped, out-gunned, hunger-bitten, disease-ridden army of Filipino and American soldiers who succeeded in humiliating Nippon's numerically superior and better-equipped armies. Our brave soldiers buried themselves in their fox-holes, contesting every inch of ground the enemy gained from them by the sheer force of his air and land might. As a result, they covered themselves with glory, despite their defeat in the end. Their dogged determination to stall the enemy, while hoping for relief that never came, helped a lot in upsetting the Japanese timetable of invasion.

"Outside of the strategic as well as the moral triumph which the Filipino and American soldiers have achieved on Bataan, the place holds out as a 'beacon to all liberty-loving peoples of the world.'

"It is natural that our thoughts should go out across the Pacific to the somber but heroic events which are unfolding in the southwest Pacific area today. Our minds turn to the brave people of the Philippines, to all the peoples now suffering under the heel of the Japanese domination, and all of the once-free countries still occupied by the enemy.

#### FACE DEATH FOR FREEDOM

"To these prisoners—to all of them—we pay the tribute which their silent suffering and courage claim.

"It is no secret today that Filipino-American guerrilla forces are in open and armed revolt against the Japanese forces occupying the Philippines. Nor is it a secret that, with a cold courage beyond all praise, men and women in towns and villages all over the Philippines are working for the liberation of their country, although discovery may mean instant death by the invader.

#### SUFFERING WILL UNITE THEM

"In these men and women lies the promise of the freedom of the isles. I have profound faith in the restoration of the Philippines. I believe that the sufferings of the Filipinos and the Americans in the islands during the last two years will have the effect of a purifying fire, out of which will

## Ban On Manila Hemp For Hangings Shows Importance Of Fibre For War

Philippines supplied U. S. with 95 per cent of its manila hemp needs. Filipinos used top fibers in cloth making.

Shortage of "manila hemp," the world's best rope-making material, is emphasized grimly by a recent ruling of the War Production Board that hangmen can not use ropes of this fiber in putting an end to the lives of criminals. Instead, the Board says, they must use ropes of agave fiber, which grows in Mexico, the West Indies and East Africa.

Chief pre-war sources of abaca were the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands Indies, says the National Geographic Society. About 95 per cent of the United States total imports was credited to the Philippines.

The Army, the Navy, and the Merchant Marine are given first call on the much-needed manila hemp.

#### BETTER THAN HEMP

"Manila hemp" is not hemp at all. It is much better. Whereas ordinary hemp comes from small stalks, each of which produces only a few fibers, manila hemp consists of the fibers from the leaf stalks of a species of banana plant called abaca. Each leaf stalk of the many which wrapped together form the trunk of a banana "tree," yields hundreds of fibers longer and stronger than those of the hemp plant.

To get the fibers the tree must be felled. Then the leaves are stripped off. Next, the leaf stalks are separated and scraped with a dull knife or by machinery until the pulpy part is removed. The coarse fibers remaining are washed, dried, and baled.

emerge a new friendship of vigor and vitality, together with a new commonwealth. I am confident that once more the Philippines will stand erect—free—proud—and strong—and again take her place which belongs to her, in the future of the Far East and of the world.

"I predict—and it is my fervent hope—that these terrible years of unspeakable sufferings will have left in our minds, and burned into our national consciousness, the lesson that in the final analysis the destinies of the Philippines and of the United States are linked, that our interests are inseparable, and that as we are comrades in war, we must remain partners in the peace that we shall keep secure together when the war is over and the long post-war world is a reality."

#### FIBERS IDEAL FOR MAKING ROPE

Abaca fibers are water-resistant, do not harden or stiffen when wet. They are salt resistant, shock absorbing, and ideal for making rope. Finest fibers were used by the Filipinos to make abaca cloth.

Since 1925 abaca has been cultivated in Latin America through arrangements made by the United States Government. It matures quickly, reaches harvest age about eighteen months after planting. From an experimental planting of 2,000 acres in Panama, cultivation spread to other countries, and accelerated rapidly following Pearl Harbor. The area needed to fill war requirements is estimated at 30,000 acres. Mills set up near the plantations separate the fibers mechanically.

#### SOME IMPORTED FROM MEXICO

Mexico's agave, when it crosses the United States border, is known as the century plant. It is a plant of many species, many uses. Sisal hemp, or henequen, comes from the thick, fleshy leaves of one variety. Other types of the plant yield Tampico hemp, maguay, itxile, pita, yaxci, and lechuguilla.

Agave plants mature and flower in three to fifteen years, according to species. The flower stalk—issuing like a flag pole from the center of the plant—may push up thirty feet.

A brisk foreign and domestic trade rested on agave fibers. Some were exported; all are used in their home land for making rope, mats, bags, harness, hammocks, hats, baskets, and brushes. Flower stalks provide building material and razor strops. Roots make soap substitutes. The sap of some species, mixed with milk and rennet, makes the drink pulque. The fermented juice of other species, when distilled, becomes the heady liquor known as mezcal or tequila.

# On to Corregidor—

by ELIZABETH PARSONS

He came to say goodbye two years ago, almost to the day, when the ghastly news of the fall of Corregidor had left us stunned and almost bereft of hope.

He was one of the youngsters here on our road—just a kid even now, when he came to say “goodbye.” Red-haired, freckled “Red”—off with the Marines. Although he didn’t then know, and we had never heard of the place, he was on his way to Guadalcanal.

One could not believe, when he came so boyishly—manfully—to tell us, “I’m shoving off in the morning. I’m going to do my best to bring Jim home to you, from the Philippines. I want to help him and the other swell guys there, that the Japs have captured.”

No; one really couldn’t believe that this sixteen-year-old lad was going away to fight the Japs. So we shook hands, said, “Goodbye, Red—God bless you, and we know you’ll do a grand job, and write when you can.”

He didn’t have much time to write, our red-head. He was too busy—too very busy—fighting Japs in the jungles and swamps of far-off Guadalcanal.

Then, one day, word came to his dad and mom—“regret to inform—son—

killed in action!” Later, came a purple heart decoration—and later, yet, his bits of things that were his very own—personal effects.

Brave, blithe, read-headed “Red,” not yet seventeen, sleeps somewhere in a rough-dug grave, ten thousand miles from home. He went away to help bring home our gallant men of Corregidor, of Wake, Bataan and Guam. He has fallen, and with him many more.

Yet hundreds of thousands have lifted the torch that was for a little while held by a gallant boy, and are carrying it on, from steaming jungles, from wretched fox-holes, from high-flying

Fortresses, Mustangs and Liberators, from great battleships and cruisers, from PT boats and barges. From every city, town and village the men of America are marching relentlessly on—the invincible men of America!

They carry the torch of freedom that was handed them, at Guadalcanal—they carried it to Tarawa, Kwajalein, Ponape, Palau, Hollandia and Truk. And even now they are buckling on their armor anew for the day of the great liberation, when the men of America will join their Filipino friends in mutual victory—when the White and Gold Flag of the Philippines and the Stars and Stripes shall once again be flown on the “Rock” and over fair Manila Bay.

And in that throng, in that great Victory Parade, will march unseen the gallant “Reds,” the fair-haired lads, the dark-skinned boys, the boys who paid in full to set the Philippines free. And not till then, and only then, will gentle sleep attend them.

Just tarry a little longer, then, for the Men of MacArthur, the Men of Nimitz, are soon to be there. The day of the Great Liberation draws near—ever nearer. And little Red Beckett will not have died in vain.

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# Australia Fully Mobilizes To Lick Japs; Supply Allied Forces, Owen Dixon Says

Australian Minister to U. S. reports that reverse Lend-Lease accounts for 18 per cent of his country's war expenditures, compared to America's 14 per cent.

Despite the absence of armed violence from the history of Australia, that country has managed to prepare for total war in all its aspects, including the best utilization of manpower, the procurement of all available supplies and services under reverse lend-lease, and the direct participation in actual fighting, said Sir Owen Dixon in an address recently.

Speaking to the Rhode Island World Affairs Council at Brown University, Providence, R. I., the Australian Minister to the United States declared that 12 per cent of Australia's population of 7,174,247 are enlisted in the armed forces. "Both manpower and womanpower are under the direction of a manpower authority," he said.

"As a consequence, factories producing civilian goods have diverted to war production 70% of their pre-war strength; banking, insurance, and finance, 40% of theirs; retail trade 30% of its pre-war numbers, and wholesale trade 28% of its pre-war figure. Of women, 30% of those of fourteen years and over are in full time war work or else in full time civilian employment. Of these some 50,000 are in the women's auxiliaries to the armed services, of which there are three, that is, for Navy, for Army, and for Air Force."

## PLEDGED TO FEED ALL THERE

On the subject of food production, Sir Owen revealed that Australia had committed itself "to feed every American, Australian, and Allied serviceman in the theatre commanded by General MacArthur . . . and . . . to feed also those in the neighboring command of Admiral Halsey, namely the South Pacific Area. We are committed of course also to feed the Australian civilian population and . . . to maintain food exports to Great Britain at the highest possible level. To do all this, the civilians in Australia have submitted to the rationing of butter, sugar, and meat, and have suffered from shortages of various fresh vegetables."

The Minister touched briefly on the financial side of the war by giving a few statistics. He said that Australia had spent something less than half the total national income on the war in the 12 months ending June 30, 1943, and cited the typical income tax rates currently in force, direct taxation being heaviest on high incomes.



*Sir Owen Dixon*

## REVERSE LEND-LEASE ANALYZED

From finance, Sir Owen turned his attention to the provocative question of reverse lend-lease and referred to statements made on the subject by Col. Spencer B. Eddy (U. S. Army) before the House Foreign Affairs Committee upon his return from two years' service in Australia, when he had been acting most recently as General Purchasing Agent for the Army.

The Minister quoted Colonel Eddy as saying, ". . . the overall policy . . . laid down by the Foreign Economic Administration and the War Department . . . has been clear from the outset—procure all supplies and services available in Australia, and, in order to save American dollars, procure as much of it as possible under present limits of its manpower and materials—is doing what it reasonably can for the United States and is carrying out the job of supplying reciprocal aid in the true spirit of a courageous ally and a good friend."

Discussing the Battle of the Pacific, Sir Owen said that Australians take the

greatest pride in the contribution of their fighting forces to the defeat of the Japanese. He reminded those present of the battle of the Coral Sea in reverse lend-lease."

## SUPPLYING MUCH TO ALLIES

According to Sir Owen, Colonel Eddy declared "lend-lease expenditures constitute 14% of our total war expenditures, while reverse lend-lease constitutes 18% of Australia's war expenditures . . . . What is significant is that the resources of both nations are being utilized most effectively for the prosecution of the war . . . Australia—May, 1942, when the United States naval forces foiled the attempt of an enemy naval force to reach Port Moresby by sea round the Louisiade Archipelago. The Japanese, however, countered with a ground force attack, driving back Australian troops on the north coast of New Guinea. Reinforcements of American troops eventually resulted in defeat for the enemy.

"The first part of the campaign in New Guinea was brought to a conclusion at the end of January, 1943," Sir Owen pointed out. "As July began, a new offensive was opened by the Allies and it resulted in the taking of Salamaua and Lae and the clearing of the Huon Peninsula. The major part of the ground fighting in this campaign fell to the Australians, though at various points some American units were used."

## PRAISES NEW GUINEA FIGHTERS

He expressed pride in "the hard-fought but completely successful campaigns in New Guinea . . ." He went on to say that ". . . their ground troops, operating over a terrain as difficult as could be found in any theater of war, have made a great contribution to the defeat of Japan. It is great because not only did it throw back the Japanese advance but it established the complete ascendancy of Allied troops over the Japanese soldiery and dispelled the illusion of the superiority of the Japanese as a fighter, whether in the jungle or elsewhere."

The Australian Minister concluded by observing, "Australian and American forces combine in the fighting against Japanese in a spirit of cooperation closer probably than has ever been witnessed among Allies. They meet the Japanese as comrades in arms, united by understanding and mutual confidence, and at sea, in the air, and on land, they form a combination so formidable that the Japanese are quite unable to withstand it."



**T**RUK, Palau, Ponape, Kusaie, Kapingamarangi, Hollandia . . . the Jap-held bases are reeling under the sledge-hammer blows of our Air Forces. Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Tarawa, have already felt the fury of our landing parties. The enemy knows that we are on the road back toward victory and liberation of the Philippines.

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